The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 5981. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Latest Aspect of the Russo-Turkish Difficulty.

British Regiments of Guards Preparing for Active Service.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE CANCELED.

A Growing Desire in England for American Friendship.

The People of Paris Disposed to Surrender.

Frak Germa Armies Between Paris and the Loire.

Disturbance in a Belgian Manufacturing Town.

THE RUSSIAN IMBROGLIO.

Guards—Leave of Absence in the Guards Canceled—They are Ordered to Prepare for Active Service.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Midnight.—All leaves of absence to the Guards have been canceled, and orders have been issued to them to prepare for active service.

British Desire for the Friendship of the United States—Russian Naval and Defensive Preparations Near the Black Sea—Turkish Reserves Called into Service—The Russian Envoy to Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* urges the sending of JOHN BRIGHT to Washington as Envoy of Great Britain, to insure pacific relations with America in the present crisis.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET NEAR THE BLACK SEA.

It is reported that Russia has fifty iron-clad monitors at Nikolaief, drawing less than eighteen feet of water. The Russian fortifications of Azof have been greatly strengthened, and are represented to be impregnable. [Nikolaief is a fortified town of Russia, at the confluence of the rivers Ingul and Bug, twenty miles above the mouth of the latter in the estuary of the Dnieper. It is also a naval station, with an Admiral and a fleet, and has a population of about 15,000. The Dnieper empties into the Gulf of Odessa, in the north-western part of the Black Sea, and to the westward of the Crimea. Azof is a town and fortress of Russia, near the mouth of the Don, Gulf of Azof, and twenty-five miles east of Taganrog. The Gulf or Sea of Azof is a part of the Black Sea, being connected with it by the narrow Strait of Kaffa. It forms, with the Black Sea, the eastern boundary of the Crimea.]

TURKISH RESERVES CALLED OUT.

The *Levant Herald* of the 19th says it has reason to believe that the Porte has ordered the military reserves to be called into service.

RUSSIAN RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

Gen. IGNATIEFF, the Russian Ambassador, has arrived at Constantinople, with full and particular instructions from the Imperial Government.

Mr. Russell's Mission to Versailles—The Prussian Attitude Still Undefined—The Story of Italian Neutrality Denied—Sclavonic Sympathy with Russia—Anxiety as to the American Attitude—Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—ODO RUSSELL only arrived at Versailles on Sunday night—hence the story of the Manchester *Examiner* touching von BISMARCK's denial of an understanding with Russia about the Black Sea is unfounded. Mr. RUSSELL's first official interview with von BISMARCK has been fixed for today.

ITALY.

The *Post*, this morning, denies that Italy has refused to join England and Austria in their opposition to Russia's pretensions.

DESPONDENCY IN BELGIUM.

The *Independance Belge*, in a despondent article on the Eastern question, expresses the fear that war is inevitable, and that all the Great Powers will have their armies in the field before the 1st of January.

THE SCLAVES.

PRAGUE, Nov. 21.—The *Polislik* (the Sclavonian organ) says the Sclaves are utterly opposed to a war with Russia. Other journals declare that the entire Sclave race sympathizes with Russia's designs.

AUSTRIA—THE UNITED STATES.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The excitement here concerning the Eastern question continues unabated. In official circles there is a strong belief that the moral support, at least, of the United States will be thrown in favor of Russia.

TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—The *Birsen Zeitung* says that Turkey has assented to the annulment of certain stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

THE RUSSIAN WAR SENTIMENT.

The war feeling is ardent throughout the Russian Empire.

PARIS AND ORLEANS.

German Reports of the State of the Capital—The Citizens Disheartened—The French Blocking Army not the Army of the Loire—Gen. Von der Tann—Mr. Russell and the French "Blackwhackers."

VERSAILLES, Sunday, Nov. 20.—Accounts from Paris show that the Parisians are much disheartened.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—It is reported that Paris is disposed to yield.

THE COULMIERS CAPTURES.

The German prisoners the French claim to have taken in the fight near Coulmiers were sick and wounded men left in hospital.

THE FLANKING ARMY.

The French troops which were engaged west of Paris did not belong to the Army of the Loire. The Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG is to push westward, while the rest of the German forces surround Paris.

VON DER TANN.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is rumored here today that Gen. VON DER TANN has been removed.

THE FRANCO-TIREURS AND ODO RUSSELL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—ODO RUSSELL writes from Versailles that the Franco-Tireurs sought to interrupt his journey thither.

THE NORTH.

Siege of La Fere—Incidental Effort to Relieve the Place—Bourbaki Sent South—Prussian Operations in the North—The Belgian Frontier.

VERSAILLES, Sunday, Nov. 20.—The French endeavored with four companies of infantry and four guns to relieve the garrison of La Fere; but they were repulsed and driven beyond the river Oise by a battalion of the Fifteenth Prussian Regiment. A sortie from the fortress was made directly after the attack from without, but it was likewise repulsed.

BOURBAKI IN A NEW FIELD.

TOURS, Nov. 21.—Gen. BOURBAKI goes to Nevers to take command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Prussians have forbidden the inhabitants of Tergnier from leaving the town. Prussian scouts made their appearance today in the vicinity of St. Quentin. Railroad communication with that town will probably be severed to-morrow.

THE BELGIAN GUARD AND ITS FRONTIER.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—The Belgian troops have been recalled to the positions they occupied before the war. The frontier, however, is still to be well guarded.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

A Night Near Nuits—The Germans Fortifying Montbeliard—Another Paris Balloon Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 22—2 A. M.—A telegram from Tours says there was a five-hour engagement between 800 France-Tireurs and 1,200 Prussians, near Nuits, without any decided advantage on either side. The Germans fortify Montbeliard. The country between Longwy and Montmedy is occupied by the enemy.

The Germans are advancing toward the department of Haute Saône, via Vesoul, Granville, and Beurlieu.

There is a force of the enemy 20,000 strong in a position near Gray.

Another balloon from Paris was captured near Chartres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

German Unification—Session of the Federal Council in Berlin—A New Federal Constitution Under Consideration—The King of Bavaria to Visit Marseilles.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Federal Council now in session here has received reports touching the accession of Baden and Darmstadt to the Confederation. The draft of a new Federal Constitution is under consideration, and a supply bill for war purposes has been introduced. King LUDWIG of Bavaria is preparing for a visit to Versailles. Commissioners MITTNACHT and VON BUCHOW have returned to Germany from Versailles, with full authority to negotiate with the Southern States.

Blockade of German Ships in a British Port—Napoleon Urges Resistance to all Propositions for the Cession of Territory—Defense of Rambler—Business in Havre.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A number of German vessels are blockaded in Yarmouth Harbor by French iron-clads.

NAPOLEON.

The *Times'* city article this morning intimates that the restoration of NAPOLEON is on the cards.

TOURS, Nov. 21.—It is reported here that NAPOLEON has written to the members of the Provisional Government urging continued resistance to any proposition for cession of French territory.

METZ AND BAZAINE.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The assertion that 40,000,000 of francs were found in Metz on its surrender turned out to be untrue.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A vindication of his course, by Marshal BAZAINE, is expected to appear this week. Gen. BURGOYNE writes to the *Times* on the subject of the surrender at Metz, sustaining the action of BAZAINE.

BUSINESS IN HAVRE.

HAVRE, Nov. 21.—The *Journal* reports the cotton market is inactive. Business of all kinds is paralyzed.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—A French fleet is off the North coast of Holland, between the Islands of Texel and Borkum.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Violent Demonstration in a Belgian Manufacturing Town—Death of the Master of an Oxford College.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A violent demonstration was made on Sunday by the laboring men of Verviers. It was finally suppressed.

[Verviers is in the Province of Liège, fourteen miles east of the City of Liège, on the railroad to Cologne and the river Vesdre. It is a manufacturing town of some celebrity, producing woolen cloth and yarn. It also has dyeing and soap works and breweries. The population is about 35,000.]

P. C. PLUMPTRE, D. D., Master of the University (Oxford) College, died yesterday.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 10, and Queenstown Nov. 12, reached this port yesterday. The news is two days fresher than was that already at hand, the files and correspondence she brings being represented below.

INSIDE PARIS.

Coup d'Etat of the Communists—Brief Reign of the Rabble—The Government of Defense Imprisoned in Their Council Chamber—Violence of the Mob—The Rescue—Moderation of the Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1870.

My last letter was dated Monday, 31st October, and as its latest pages were being perused, I was greeted with the information that the Government of National Defense was no more, and that in its stead reigned the "Commune," under the misguidance of these spirits of misrule, FLOURENS, BLANQUI, DRECSLUTZ and company. Happily for France morning did not dawn upon the authority of these crazy imitators of DANTON, MARAT, ROBESPIERRE and their set—resembling these giants in intellect in nothing but violence and ambition.

MODERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government of National Defense proved itself on the occasion of this wicked revolt entirely worthy of the confidence hitherto shown it by the people. Although in imminent peril, and tempted by their position to exercise the powers confided to them to the utmost limits, its members comported themselves with so much discretion that not one drop of blood was shed in quelling the insurrection. The slightest indication of arbitrary military authority would have been fatal to France, for it would have been the signal for bloody conflicts, during which the Prussians would have entered the capital and made their own terms.

RAID ON THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

As I stated in my Monday's letter, the first gathering of the Belleville National Guards which took place did not bear so very formidable an aspect. When the crowd first gathered at about 11 o'clock it was harangued by M. ARAGO and M. JULES FAVRE, and finally by M. JULES SIMON. The orators at first were listened to, and there were even signs of dispersing, but at about 2 o'clock FLOURENS, BLANQUI, PYAT, and others of the factious party, came at the head of their battalions, entered the Hotel de Ville, took possession of the Council Chamber, in which the members of the Government, with the exception of FICARD and FERRY, were in session. These latter had the address to make their escape in time to sound the alarm, and to call the Gardes Mobile and the Gardes Nationale to their aid. When FLOURENS and his crowd rushed into the hall, Gen. TROCHU, JULES FAVRE, GARNIER PAGES, ARAGO and JULES SIMON were seated around a large table. JULES SIMON attempted to speak, but was silenced by a brutal wretch, who slapped him in the face. GARNIER PAGES then rose and endeavored to speak, but, overcome with emotion, he faltered away, fell on the floor, and was trampled on by insurgents, who tore Gen. TROCHU's decorations from his breast. The resistible appearance of M. GARNIER PAGES would have imposed silence upon any but a ruffian set, respecting nothing. The insurgents, to cries of "Vive la Commune," "Decheance," "Down with TROCHU," greeted the proclamation of acts to this effect from BLANQUI and FLOURENS, while M. PAGES was disengaged and carried to a window under the care of Messrs. FAVRE and SIMON. Gen. TROCHU retained his place in an arm-chair near the table while all this indescribable tumult continued.

THE RESCUE.

This imprisonment of the members of the Government lasted until 6 o'clock in the evening, when M. JULES FERRY, who had come to the Hotel de Ville with an immense force, demanded their release. A messenger went up to FLOURENS to demand a reply. FERRY waited more than two hours for the return, rather than execute any violent movement. In fact, it was distinctly understood that at the sound of the first gun at the place, TROCHU, FAVRE, SIMON, ARAGO and PAGES would be instantly murdered. In the meantime, however, the National Guard under FERRY had succeeded in pushing a mass of men up the stairs and into the Council Hall. One of the officers of the One Hundred and Sixth Battalion, a colossal fellow, made a sign to Gen. TROCHU, edged his way round the table, and at a favorable moment, when protected by his men, seized the General in his arms, lifted him out of his chair backward, and without a word conveyed him down stairs. On the grand stairway his hat (Tarapuc cap) was recognized, and a miscreant took deliberate aim at the General, fortunately missing him. One of the men knocked off the General's cap, replaced it by his own, and thus saved him from further attempts. The General soon found himself safe in his own quarters. The "Mobiles" had now succeeded in occupying the cellars and passages of the Hotel de Ville, and the insurgents, finding themselves outwitted and outnumbered, gave in; but it was not before 8 o'clock in the morning that the fate of the Government of National Defense was decided. FERRY and FICARD acted gloriously; the latter, a man of sixty years of age, showed all the fire and energy of his more youthful coadjutors.

THE REIGN OF THE RABBLE.

The Commune, in its short-lived existence, obtained possession of all the seals, the minutes and the papers of the Government, issued decrees and proclamations, which were placarded in a trice at all the Mairies, and it was found yesterday morning that these patriots had destroyed national property to the amount of many thousand francs—valuable mirrors, fine works of art, cursains, desks, furniture—all wilfully injured or destroyed; and, what is more, no end to pelerins and other garments of the clerks and other employes stolen.

THE DAY AFTER.

The *Officiel* of the next morning gave the simple announcement that the Hotel de Ville had been invaded, and that on account of the affair would be published the next day. Today there is a simple statement of the principal incidents in the most dignified style, with a virile declaration from Gen. TROCHU and from FAVRE that after the elections no more "journées" would be suffered in Paris; that the utmost rigor would be observed. In order to set the questions forever at rest, the population is to be called on to-morrow to decide by "Yes" or "No" whether the present Government still retains its confidence, and if it does, of which there is no doubt, the Mayors of the twenty arrondissements of Paris are to be chosen by universal suffrage on Saturday, Nov. 5.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Opinion of the New Phase of the Question—England's Absolution.

From the London Times, Nov. 9.

The letter of our American correspondent, which we published yesterday, points to a new but not surprising phase of the *Alabama* discussion. The claims have been heretofore treated simply as a political matter. The American Government has held itself to be wronged by the British Government, and has demanded compensation; but in all the negotiations it has been plain that the interests of the parties really aggrieved—the private sufferers by the arming of the *Alabama*—have been subordinated to political considerations. American people, through their public men and the press, have stated frankly that they are not anxious for a settlement. They would rather keep the question open, not spoil a good quarrel when they have it, wait for the day when they shall be able to recover not only the sums alleged to be due, but something which shall be a substantial compensation for the national wrong they profess to have suffered, and the cession of which shall be a punishment to England for her unfriendliness during the war. This is the spirit which animates the speech of Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, given by our correspondent. Gen. BUTLER, notwithstanding the "irrepressible Conflict Question," took very bold ground against England, and, of course, contrived to bring in his *Alabama*. His speech pointed to but one conclusion, that in the settlement of these and other difficulties the acquisition of Canada is involved. This incident promises a new phase of the *Alabama* question. We are not immediately interested in it, except so far as the agitation of the claimants may affect the resolution of the American Government, and induce it to enter on new negotiations in a more temperate spirit. This, however, is hardly probable, for having made the matter a political, and moreover, all sorts of extraneous considerations, the Government and people are likely to keep it so. But if a justification of England's conduct in the matter were needed by any impartial mind, it would be found in the fact that the principals in the dispute, of whom the Washington Government is only the nominal trustee, are perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the defendant and convinced of his willingness to act with honor. In this they do the British Government no more than justice. The CLARENDON-JOHNSON Treaty was a full concession to the American demand. Its whole tenor was so much to the advantage of America, that many Englishmen thought that Lord CLARENDON had yielded too much, and that Mr. JOHNSON, who, with all his geniality and exuberance, was a shrewd diplomatist, had got the better of his opponent. The rejection of that treaty was inspired by political irritability, and if the result proves that it was detrimental to the true interests of the claimants, England stands absolved from all blame.

Weston's Tramp—Eighty Miles Already Completed.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON resumed his task of walking 400 miles within five days, at the Empire Rink, yesterday morning. He retired to rest at about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, after having completed twenty miles, and slept until about 8 o'clock, when he rose with fresh and lively spirits, and entered on his arduous and protracted tramp. After making five miles, he eat breakfast, which consisted of mutton-chops, egg flip, and stale bread with eight ounces of coffee. He walked with a free and easy stride of medium length with his head slightly bent forward. He also swung his arms loosely by his side, and appeared to receive great comfort from their movement. At 1 o'clock he had finished his forty-first mile. He then retired to a private room, but was unable to eat the meal that had been provided for him. He resumed his walk at 1½ o'clock, subsequently stopping to devour a beefsteak. In the evening the Rink was filled with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, desirous of witnessing the pedestrian. WESTON kept in motion nearly all the time, without manifesting any signs of fatigue. He retired to sleep at 10:30 P. M., having made at that time precisely eighty miles. At the close he preserved the same buoyant and elastic step with which he had commenced. He was attended by Drs. WM. A. HAMMOND, ATHERE, J. C. DALTON, E. OGDEN DORENUS and WM. A. VAN BUREN, who examined him at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They pronounced him strong, with no symptoms of exhaustion.

Early this morning WESTON will commence his proposed walk of 110 miles inside of twenty-four hours. It is to be hoped that the managers of the Rink, if they are anxious to keep the public informed in regard to the walk, will appoint a competent and intelligent gentleman to furnish the members of the Press with reliable information about WESTON's diet, time, &c.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CHINA.

Redress for the Tien-Tsin Outrage—Force not Likely to be Needed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Mr. WADE, Secretary of the British Legation in China, writes from Pekin, under date of Nov. 5, that there will probably be necessity for the employment of a military force to obtain redress for the Tien-Tsin outrages.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Uruguay—Threatened Attack on Montevideo.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—News from Montevideo to Oct. 27 has been received. The revolutionary crisis in Uruguay continued. Business at Montevideo was paralyzed, and the city was threatened with an attack by the Blanco party.

MEXICO.

The Zona Libre to be Continued—Juarez's Health Restored—Telegraphic Communication with Texas.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 9, via HAVANA and LAKEDEY, Fla.—Congress, by a large majority, has failed to continue the zona libre, notwithstanding the strong opposition of Minister ROMERO. The frontier States are threatened with revolution unless the law is passed.....President JUAREZ has completely recovered his health.....Telegraphic communication between Mexico and the United States, via Texas, will soon be a reality.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Wreck of the Schooner Morning Star—Captain, Mate and Three Seamen Drowned.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 21.—Capt. COOMBS, of the sloop *Miles Bennett*, which has arrived at this port from New-York Oct. 28, states that when in days out, lat. 29° 22', lon. 73° 11', he fell in with the schooner *Morning Star*, of Rockland, Me., dismasted and full of water. He sent a boat to her assistance and took off Wm. EDDY, a cook and steward, who reported that he had been on the wreck for nine days, and that coconut were his only food and drink. MATHIAS ILL, the Captain of the *Morning Star*, JOHN ILL, the mate, and WM. BELL, MARK HUTCHIN and WM. QUINN, seamen, all of Rockland, were washed off the wreck and drowned when the schooner was capsized. The *Morning Star* sailed from Cape Hayti for Boston Oct. 14, in a cargo of logwood, hides and coffee.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Nevada Legislature—Politics of British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The latest election return from Nevada make the Assembly a tie, and give the Senate a (Republican) majority of three.....An election of delegates to the Legislative Council in British Columbia was held on the 14th ult. The Victoria candidates are pledged to the Dominion scheme, which will be successful.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A Wife Family Murdered by Two Drunken Men—They Burn the Cabin and the Bodies of Their Victims.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, while drunk, murdered a whole family of five persons, near Potosi, Washington County, last Saturday. They called at the cabin of DAVID LAFFIN, and a difficulty arose between ARMSTRONG, JOLLY and a sister of Mrs. LAFFIN. Mr. LAFFIN interfered to quiet the disturbance, when JOLLY drew a revolver and shot the old man four times, killing him instantly. JOLLY then turned upon Mrs. LAFFIN, knocked her down with his fist, and then shot and killed her. ARMSTRONG, in the meantime, has procured an ax, with which he knocked down Mrs. LAFFIN's sister and then completely severed the heads of all from their bodies. The two children were also murdered. The men then fired the cabin and burned it to the ground, with the butchered bodies in it. The murderers have not yet been captured, but their arrest is regarded certain.

Desperate Attempt to Commit Murder at Buffalo—A New-England Detective Caught in Canada.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—A young desperado named JOHN DONOVAN, Jr., said to be lately from the State Prison, entered SHAEFER's brewery, this afternoon, land for an imaginary insult to his father, cut the proprietor and two employes in a horrible manner with a jack-knife. SHAEFER's face was split entirely across from the mouth to the ear, and he was badly injured in the back and arm. The men were terribly cut. It is thought that all the wounded will recover. DONOVAN has been arrested.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 21.—The defaulting cashier of the American Steel Tool Manufacturing Company, of Boston, was arrested here on Saturday by means of a photograph that had been sent to the Ottawa detectives, and which led to his identification. He was taken back to Boston. He carried off nearly $9,000, and upon his arrest surrendered $1,000.

THE SOUTH.

Trial of the Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville Rioters at New-Orleans—Meeting of the Alabama Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The trial of the Baton Rouge prisoners continues. Thirty additional witnesses for the prosecution arrived this morning. The witnesses for the defense have not yet been summoned. A batch of the Donaldsonville rioters arrived the morning. They were sent to the parish prison.....The United States District Court met this morning, the first time since the death of District-Attorney LONG.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 2.—The Alabama Legislature met, today, at 12 o'clock. No quorum of the Senate being present, it adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. The House temporarily organized, and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. There are many rumors afloat as to the object of the Senate in no meeting today, as more than a quorum was in the city. The Senate and House have to count the vote cast at the late election, and it will probably be done this week, and the new officers installed.....Gov. LINDSAY, Senators WARDER and SPENCER, Congressman HAY, and other prominent politicians, are in the city.

THE EAST.

Senator Schurz's Lecture Postponed—The Women of Boston Moving for Peace—Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Owing to illness of his family, Senator SCHURZ will not deliver his lecture on the Franco-German war to-morrow evening.....Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and forty-nine others publish a card approving the plan of a World's Congress of women, to be held in furtherance of the great object of universal peace, and calling for a preliminary meeting in Boston in anticipation of the proposed Congress.....ALBERT M. SIMPSON, a resident of Malden, was killed today near that place while crossing the railroad track. He leaves a widow and three children.....JOHN DIXON and EDWARD B. KITTREDGE were killed, yesterday, while shackling cars, the first named at the Boston and Albany Depot and the other at the Old Colony Depot.

Fatal Accident in Wethersfield, Conn.—A Man's Head Crushed to a Jelly.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21.—MARVIN W. GOODRICH, of Wethersfield, aged sixty-five years, was killed, today, in that place, while assisting to raise a house. He was in a stooping posture, examining the building, when some block gave way and the building settled on his head, crushing it to a jelly.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 21.—The Maine Educational Association met in this city, at the State House, this afternoon, and will continue in session three days.

THE WEST.

Arrest of Mormon Militia Officers on a Charge of Rebellion—A Prominent Citizen of Springfield, Ill., Run Over and Killed.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 21.—Geo. Ottinger, W. G. Phillips, Chas. Livingston, Chas. Savage, Andrew Burt and Jos. Finnemore, officers of the Mormon militia, were today arrested by United States Marshal PATRICK, at the instance of Gov. VAUGHAN, for arming and drilling in violation of the proclamation of the late Gov. SHARPE, and engaging in rebellion against the United States, under the law of Congress of 1862. The defendants appeared before Hon. C. M. HAWLEY of the Supreme Court and gave bail for their appearance to-morrow morning for examination.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—ALPHEUS WRIGHT, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Springfield, Ill., was run over this morning and instantly killed by a train at the Chicago and Alton Railroad Depot. Mr. WRIGHT was for many years a prominent leader in the Free Soil Party, and was twice supported by the party as its candidate for Representative in Congress. He leaves a wife and family.

Woman's Rights Convention at Cleveland—Weighty Discussions in Store—One of the Victims of the Cambria Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The sessions of the Woman's Rights National Convention will be commenced, to-morrow morning, in Case's Hall. A large number of the delegates are already here, and a lively discussion is expected of the question how to unite what are called the Beecher and Tilton Associations.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—The body of the woman washed ashore at Chapeldonas, Scotland, is supposed to be that of Mrs. HAYNES, of this city, who, with her family, was a passenger in the steam-ship *Cambria*, which was recently wrecked on the coast of Ireland.

FIRES.

Conflagration in Oil-Works at Titusville, Penn.—Extent of the Loss at Baldwinsville.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 21.—At a few minutes past 1 o'clock this morning, the watchman at STEWART & VAN SICKLE's refinery discovered a fire bursting out of the treating-house, and in a few minutes the building was in flames. In about ten or twenty minutes the treating tank, which contained 1,000 barrels of refined oil, burst, and the walls of the building fell. The fire then extended to the kerosene factory of A. K. MURRAY & Co., where there were five wooden tanks, containing about 600 barrels of prepared oil, which was consumed. Three small dwelling-houses were also destroyed. One poor woman, living alone, lost all she owned and barely escaped with her life. About 2½ o'clock, VAN SICKLE's benzine tank exploded. The refinery of Messrs. VAN SICKLE & STEWART was not burned. The loss was confined to the treating-house, which contained 1,000 barrels of oil, and a bleaching-tank, containing a small quantity of oil. The loss is about $15,000. Mr. VAN SICKLE, the sole lessee of the refinery, is the principal loser. Mr. MURRAY's loss is estimated at $5,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The fire at Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, on Saturday night, destroyed thirteen buildings, entailing a loss of over $80,000, on which there was less than $30,000 insurance. The principal sufferer is E. K. Warr—foundry, pattern-shop and warehouse. His loss is $12,000; insurance, $4,000. There are about twenty other losers, each in smaller amounts.

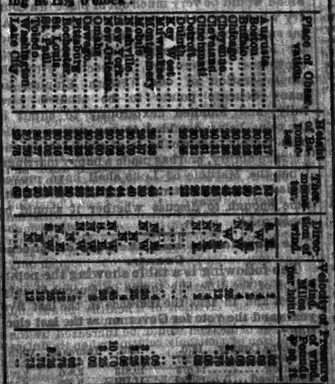
CONFLAGRATION ON THE WATER.

Four Steam-Boats Burned at Evansville, Ind.—The Entire Loss Upward of $100,000—One Woman Burned to Death.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 21.—A fire was discovered on board the steamer *Norman* at 1½ o'clock this morning. She was cut loose, and with the steamer *Pine Bluff* floated into the stream and burnt to the water's edge. While burning they floated against the new steamer *City of Evansville* and destroyed her. HUMPHREY LEWIS & Co.'s wharf-boat, with a large amount of freight, was also destroyed. The *Norman*, which was nearly new, was valued at $15,000; insured for $10,000. The *Pine Bluff* was valued at $9,000; insured for $4,000. The *City of Evansville* was valued at $70,000; insured for $25,000. HUMPHREY LEWIS & Co.'s wharf-boat was valued at $10,000; insured for $6,500. There was a large amount of freight on the wharf-boat and the *City of Evansville*, almost all of which was destroyed. Mrs. WARD, who was a passenger on the *Norman*, from Newburg to Riley Landing, near Memphis, became bewildered, and failing to follow the chambermaid, who sought to save her, was burned to death. Her remains have been recovered. Several explosions of gunpowder occurred, but no other persons were injured.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind this morning at 12½ o'clock:



Another Attempt for Violating the United States Election Law.

Deputy United States Marshal ANDERSON last evening succeeded in arresting the noted "Ratty Bell," of the Eighth Ward, upon a warrant, issued by Commissioner DAVENPORT, charging him with having, while acting as inspector of election for the Ninth District of the Eighth Ward, adjourned the session of the Board of Inspectors from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 9 o'clock in the evening. Also, with refusing to canvass the votes in the order required by law, and refusing to allow United States supervisors of election to supervise the canvassing of the votes and attach a protest to the certificate of the number of votes cast. The accused was committed to Ludlow-street Jail, and will be brought before the Commissioner today for examination.

WASHINGTON.

Important Political Trials in Tennessee—The Kentucky-Mullins Case—Tax on New-York Central Scrip Dividend—Gen. Butler and the President—Printing Revenue Stamps—Accounts of Ousting Collectors—Alaska Seal Fisheries—An Indian Steam-boat—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Judge EMMONS expects to hold the coming January Term of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, at Knoxville. There are some cases there pending of great importance, and of political significance. It will be remembered that proceedings in the nature of writs of quo warranto were recently instituted against Chief-Justice A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Judges TROT. A. R. NELSON and J. L. SHARP, and Attorney-General J. B. HEISKELL, all of the Supreme Court of that State. They are charged with holding office in violation of the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Chief-Justice NICHOLSON was United States Senator from Tennessee at the commencement of the war, and Judge NELSON was of counsel to President JOHNSON in the impeachment trial. The trial before Judges EMMONS and TRIGG will attract considerable attention.

THE BINCKLEY-ROLLINS CASE.

The celebrated Binckley-Rollins case is again up in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore. BINCKLEY sues Ex-Commissioner ROLLINS for libel in procuring his dismissal from the position of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, by writing a letter to the President. Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS was today summoned as a witness, and required to bring the original or a certified copy of Mr. ROLLINS' letter to President GRANT, which BINCKLEY claims was the cause of his dismissal.

TAX ON NEW-YORK CENTRAL SCRIP DIVIDEND.

Commodore VANDERBILT, HORACE F. CLARK and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esqs., arrived here this evening for the purpose of arguing to-morrow before Commissioner DOUGLASS and Solicitor SMITH, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, the question of the legality of the tax on the scrip dividend of the New-York Central Railroad, which has been pending a long time, and involves a large amount of money.

GEN. BUTLER'S CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

Some ingenious people here started the report that Gen. BUTLER's visit here is at the suggestion of the President, in order that it may appear that the General's forthcoming speech has official inspiration. There is no foundation for the report.

BIDS FOR PRINTING STAMPS.

The bids for printing internal revenue stamps were opened a few weeks ago, but the examination of them has not yet been made, for the reason that Senator EDMUNDS, who is a member of the Committee, has been engaged in the Supreme Court. The Committee will meet and make the examination of the bids this week, and report to the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when the contract will at once be awarded—probably the first of next week, if not the last of this.

SURPLUS CURRENCY.

A striking illustration of the absurdity of the Western clamor for more currency, which took shape at the last session of Congress in the authorizing of $54,000,000 addition to the existing volume, is afforded by the fact that thus far only $4,000,000 of the new circulation has been called for from all quarters. This result will be an effectual bar to all measures for tampering with the currency at the approaching session.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S MEDAL.

The *Evening Star* says: "On the 3d of March, 1867, Congress appropriated $6,000 for a gold medal to be presented to CYRUS W. FIELD upon the completion of the Atlantic Cable. The medal was made of solid gold, weighing some three or four pounds, elaborately carved and mounted, and inclosed in a pearl case mounted with gold. Secretary MCCULLOCH, who was the Secretary of the Treasury, received the medal from the Mint and sent it to President JOHNSON by his confidential secretary. The medal was missed shortly after this, and, upon inquiry being made, Mr. JOHNSON stated that he had returned it to the Treasury Department. Nothing could be heard of it at the Department, and it was finally believed that the medal had been stolen. Congress, therefore, made another appropriation of $6,000 for a duplicate, which was made and presented to Mr. FIELD about two years ago. It now turns out that the original medal was returned to the Treasury Department by President JOHNSON after he had viewed it, and the messenger gave it to Assistant Treasurer TUTTLE, who locked it up in his private safe and never heard the charge that it had been stolen, or an appropriation made for a new one. The medal remained in his safe until Saturday last, when Mr. WILLIAM SPRINGER inquired of Gen. FIELD if Gen. FIELD did not come for his medal. Gen. SPRINGER was greatly astonished, of course, at hearing all the facts in the case, and will retain the medal until some disposition of it will be made by Congress."

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN COX.

President Grant's Explanation—The Facts About the McGarrahan Claim—No Interference in the Management of the Interior Department.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—On Thursday last President GRANT had an interview with a gentleman prominent in official circles on the subject of Secretary COX's resignation. The President authorized him to make the following statement:

It is stated on the highest authority that there never was the slightest disagreement between the President and Secretary COX on the McGarrahan claim, or any administration of the Interior Department. Not a word passed on the subject of the claim, except that when the Cabinet was organized, in March, 1869, the President then said to the Cabinet, and particularly to Secretary COX, that he supposed this claim would be brought before the Administration in some form. He wanted thus early to announce his views to them—not believing either claimant had well-grounded titles—but believing that both were tainted with fraud, and that the Government really owned the land. He did not mean that the Administration should do anything to do with it, but to let the Court and Congress settle the matter. He then and there, in the presence of the Cabinet, directed Mr. COX to decline to consider the claim until Congress and the Court made it imperative for the Administration to act. Prior to this time Secretary COX wrote his first letter of resignation, he (COX) never as much as intimated to the President that the time had arrived for the Administration to act. Having these facts in mind when he wrote Secretary COX from Long Branch, and assuming that the Secretary did not intend to act until he had conferred with him, the President nevertheless feared that he might commit himself to some line of policy which Commissioner WILSON might seize upon as a pretext to compromise the Administration in favor of one or the other of these fraudulent claims. The very nature of his communication to the Secretary shows he never distrusted him for a moment. He had his orders fully sixteen months before, and the President could not suppose he would disobey them. He had good reasons, on the sheets of written evidence to distrust Commissioner WILSON, and warned the Secretary accordingly. The Secretary's second resignation (on of the explanation promised. The prudence of the President is commendable. The temper of Secretary COX was unfortunate. He should not have accumulated himself as one of these parties without consulting the President or his Cabinet, since he says in his letter that "it is a measure of so much administrative importance—one of the greatest likely to come before it," so that he could not withdraw from it, when requested by his superior, without showing insubordination and bad temper.

The subject of managing the Department of the Interior was not discussed by the President and Secretary, and the former never interfered in any respect, either by himself or through others. He may have read it in the newspapers of the day, but he was not advised of what the Secretary was doing. He certainly did not interpose any objection to the made at filling offices in the Department. At no time did he express a single view in respect to the assessment of clerks for election-eering purposes. He did say to Assistant Secretary OTTO that he thought the clerks could be permitted to go home and vote, as was usual, without curtailing their pay; but he issued no order on the subject. He very properly thought there should be no discrimination against those clerks in favor of those in other departments, more especially as there were accordingly to report, more Democrats appointed by this Secretary than by any other. The suggestion was beneficial to both Democrats and Republicans. Never having read the Secretary's second letter, except to see that it was another resignation, when it was published he was as much surprised as anybody else to find upon what ground the resignation was put. There is but one way of explaining or reconciling these two letters. Having received no answer to the first, and remembering the early and firm stand the President took against these two claimants, and the orders he then gave ignoring both, he knew he could not stand on that letter, and therfore resorted to the civil service expedient. He knew the President had never interfered with him, but recollected that some newspaper sensationalists had written that Senators CAMERON and CHANDLER had, after seeing the President, complained of the Secretary's mode of administering the office; and this might do to justify his new reasons for resigning. These are authentic facts, and the public must judge of the Secretary's sincerity and merits.

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURES.

Working with the Spirits—A Series of Adventures—A Grand Discovery—Quarrel Over the Spoils—Almost a Tragedy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 21, 1870.

The crew of the canal-boat *Emma Godey*, which arrived at New-York today from Buffalo, gave a most interesting and startling account of a romance among the Hudson Highlands that has scarcely been surpassed, if indeed equelled, since the days of Capt

TOPICS OF THE WAR.

A Conference at Cassel—The Prospects—The Fall at Metz—Sitting of France—English Opinion and the German Terms of Peace—The Conduct of Hostilities—Prisoners in Germany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1870.

The great drama is hurrying to its close; or the curtain is about to rise upon new acts more startling and terrible than those we have already witnessed. A'ter Sedan has come Metz—after Metz we await the fall of Paris. The Kings and Princes of Germany have been summoned to the spectacle of the bombardment, and the King of Prussia expects to review his victorious army on the Champ de Mars and be proclaimed Emperor of Germany, amid salvos of artillery from the walls and fortresses of Paris, while all Germany, signaled by telegraph, will salute him. In the meantime, by the order of the King of Prussia, all the Marshals and Generals of France, now prisoners in Germany, have assembled at Cassel to confer with the Imperial prisoner. The Empress is also at Wilhelmshoehe. What does it mean? Never was an imprisoned sovereign so treated. He sees every one; he has free use of post and telegraph. His letters are not examined, and he sends dispatches in cipher. Were he the bosom friend and most faithful ally of King WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK he could not be treated with more consideration.

THE PROSPECTS.

While this military and diplomatic Court and Parliament assembles around the fallen Emperor, M. THIERS is at Versailles, and we are told that there is some prospect of an armistice, which will allow of the election of a Constituent Assembly—of the formation of a Government which can make a peace, or make war. And Paris, we are assured, is ready for either, but especially ready for war. Some hundreds of Americans and English have been allowed to leave the city. They give the best accounts of the spirit of the people. TROCHU has now nearly by an army of one hundred and fifty thousand, fully provided with field artillery, with which he can take the field, and co-operate with the Army of the Loire, or that of the North. The engineer corps has done wonders in perfecting and extending the works of defense. New and advanced earthworks have been constructed, which must be taken before even the exterior forts can be attacked. If we can believe the official reports, confirmed by private testimony, Paris is as impregnable as such a city can be. But Metz was impregnable—its defenses were never touched by the enemy. Its exterior forts, crowning the formidable heights, kept the Prussians at a respectful distance; and Metz has fallen. Hunger breaks through stone walls. The army and garrison of Metz were demoralized by starvation. When BAZAINE might have fought his way out, it was his policy or his orders to wait for MCMAHON. When his food was consumed and his horses eaten, so that he had no longer cavalry or artillery, his case was hopeless. Every one has seen for weeks that without relief capitulation was inevitable; and when it comes a passionate Government denounces BAZAINE, CHANGARNIER, CANROBERT, as traitors. I see no proof of treason. A few weeks ago BAZAINE was the hope of France; now they turn upon him as they did upon UHRICH, after covering the statue of Strasbourg with immortelles. No doubt there have been mysteries at Metz. I do not understand the mission of BOURBAKI to the Empress, nor that of BOYER to Versailles and London—but both these Generals went to Tours and made their own explanations to GAMBETTA. BAZAINE might as well have been denounced a traitor a month ago as now. He had not escaped then, when he was in the best condition to do so. A government denounces itself by such senseless denunciations. There is an utter want of sense and dignity in them, and a great discouragement to every man who wishes to serve France in this her day of misfortune.

RISING OF FRANCE.

And now what is to come of it all? There seems to be no doubt that the three-fourths of France still free from the invader are rising to repel him. The south of France, we are assured by unbiased witnesses, is like one great camp. More than a million of men are ready to fight, and they are being rapidly supplied with arms. The resources of France, after all her disasters, are enormous—to use the now favorite word so vilely abused—and the vast country which has not yet felt the horrors of the invasion, has no thought of peace. If there were even now to arise a man of genius, who could organize victory, France might hurl back the invader. All depends on Paris. Let Paris act so vigorously as to occupy the entire German forces in France; let Paris hold out, as I believe she can, until New Year's, and the Prussians may be confronted with forces double her own in numbers and equal, at least, in artillery. But it will not be under such leaders as GAMBETTA, GARIBALDI and MAZZINI. There must be somebody who can hold France as TROCHU has held Paris.

THE GERMAN TERMS OF PEACE.

The leading English journal devotes itself to utterly pessimist views of the French situation; but that of the German occupation of France does not seem to it very brilliant. It says:

"Count BISMARCK is the ablest—we had almost written the only—statesman in Europe. He sees the imminent probability, if not the certainty, of having thrown on his hands the task of reorganizing France after it has been reduced to elemental atoms. Driven on by the demand for territory behind, which he regards as irresistible, confirmed by the refusal to yield territory before him, which is evidently uncompromising, he struggles to shape the issues of fate; but they are dark and uncertain."

But the demand for territory in Germany is by no means unanimous, and we are assured by some of the ablest writers of Germany that the demand comes from the Generals of Germany rather than from the people, and that the democratic sentiment is entirely opposed to the annexation of unwilling populations. Then the French feeling in the most German of French provinces, Alsace, and even among the Lutherans of that province, shows the power the French have of absorption. It is not forgotten that England once held, and for a long period, all the north of France; that an English King has been crowned at Paris; that the English have held and have been besieged in Paris, and that until very lately, English sovereigns have claimed to be Kings or Queens of France. It seems far more likely to me that France will absorb Belgium and the Rhine Provinces than that Germany will keep Alsace and Lorraine. And Count BISMARCK has strongly enough asserted that any peace made upon the basis of a cession of French territory would be only a brief truce. He declares that Germany must keep Metz, and because France would make war to win them back the moment she felt able to do so. He takes them because he feels sure France will be forever fighting to recover them—which is his way of securing peace for Germany.

CONDUCT OF HOSTILITIES.

And another way of securing peace in the future is the actual mode of conducting hostilities in the conquered and ravaged districts. Sir WALTER SCOTT, mentioning the fact that the Archduke CHARLES, in 1809, called out every peasant to arms, while later the Austrians were threatening with military execution every peasant who obeyed a similar invitation from NAPOLEON, says: "The impartial historian must proclaim, in the one case as in the other, that the duty of resistance in the defense of our native country does not depend on the character of a man's weapons or the color of his coat; and that the armed citizen is entitled, equally with the regular soldier, to the benefit of the laws of War." The English are somewhat sensitive on this matter, for if England were invaded they would expect every hedge to become an intrenchment, every house a fortress; but the German commanders order every village to be burnt from which shots are fired, and they do not hesitate to shoot scores of perfectly innocent peasants to revenge the shot of a franc-tireur. Some German trains have been upset on the railways by engineer corps specially formed for the purpose. The German remedy is to take a certain number of peaceable citizens and compel them to travel on the tender of every train. They take the Mayors of cities, the Judges of the Courts, etc., that as they place prisoners in front, when attacked by the enemy, or compel French peasants to work in this manner before Paris, that they may be the first to be killed by French artillery. All this, I suppose, is war, but some things in this war will be remembered as long as the massacres of Glencoe and Wyoming. Thus a German cavalry soldier has written a private letter giving a straightforward and evidently truthful account of the horrible massacre of Ablis, on the 8th of October. This little village of 740 inhabitants was occupied by a squadron of Sleswick-Holstein hussars, and at 3 A. M. they were surprised by a party of franc-tireurs, some killed, and the rest driven out of the village. The franc-tireurs then retired, carrying off or concealing the killed. The Prussian fugitives found their way to Rambouillet, where lay their brigade, with a party of Bavarian rifles. A force was immediately dispatched to Ablis to punish the unarmed villagers. The writer says, "Women, children and gray beards were spared, but the men of the place were all shot or cut down without mercy." Then "the word was given to plunder and destroy," and after the soldiers had taken all they could, houses, barns, stacks and all that would take fire were set into one grand conflagration, which lasted till night. I have a French account of this horrible massacre, but I prefer to give the simple statement of a German soldier who assisted, under the orders of his commander, in the miserable butchery of unarmed men, and who says, "my pen can hardly describe this transaction." In the heat of such transactions, I understand that the great American war seems a very mild affair.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

The Prussians have now in Germany as prisoners of war 4 Marshals, 110 Generals, 10,000 officers, and 220,000 men. A large number of prisoners are at work in the fields, vineyards and public works of Germany receiving pay, but working is going under murmurs and oversees. This must be a considerable help in the maintenance of so large a party of the working population. But, when a country is so badly off as North Germany with abundant harvests and crops not gathered—when there is, as we are told, a degree of famine in the country, there may well be considerable suffering among the French prisoners. A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"Cannot you rouse English sympathy for the poor French prisoners in Germany? They are starving wholesale, who have no clothing, and who are dying daily of inanition for want of the most common necessaries of life? Of course the Prussians say that they must look after their own first; but have they the right to take prisoners if they can not or will not feed them, thus condemning them to die a vile death of hunger, misery and disease? Typhoid and typhus fever are rife in many neighborhoods. The French have not the most commonplace necessaries of life, as clothing, and in many places very little if any food. . . . The officers are far worse off, more especially in the neighborhood of Erfurt. They are only allowed forty francs a month for subsistence and everything. Poor wretches, they are dying fast. . . . What I tell you is really and only too true, and drawn very mildly. In a few months you will probably hear more. I have seen letters which are heartrending and deemed to read from unbiased and independent persons on the spot."

And the condition of the German armies in France has been at times and in some places very bad. A writer in the *Pall Mall* says:

"That the siege of Paris should be broken up by some great sanitary catastrophe is not in itself impossible. We have heard from a source to which we are disposed to attach some authority that the German losses, chiefly from typhoid, now amount to 2,000 men a day, and that the neglect or contempt of sanitary precautions in their camp rapidly becomes the worst features of the English camp at Balaklava."

The writer does not, however, believe that this will save Paris; but if Paris really has meat to last until Christmas, and bread and wine for months longer—and the Parisians will become vegetarians to save France—we know not what aid may be brought them by a hard Winter. The war diarist of the *Standard* says:

"There can be no doubt that Germany is coming to the end of her resources, both in men and money, while France is raising, arming, and disciplining fresh thousands every day. France has not played half her cards. Germany has, and if Paris is not within a month the besieging army will be in a predicament. We believe that were all known we should not think the Prussians were now in so very good a position; but they use freely the faculty of speech to misrepresent facts, and we really do not know how matters actually stand with them."

It would seem from what is going on at Wilhelmshoehe and Versailles that BISMARCK wants peace—but he may be only amusing himself with diplomacy while the preparations for the bombardment of Paris and the movements for the defeat of the gathering armies are completed. It may be the cat playing with the mouse he is not ready to devour.

MONADNOCK.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

A Few Criticisms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an attentive reader of the TIMES. I read it and study it before I go to bed. Next to the trenchant articles upon the Ring, for which all true and loyal men commend you, I read the letters of your foreign correspondents. I desire to correct the correspondent of your Paris letter. He speaks hopefully of Paris, and says, among other things, that the price of provisions has been reduced from three to four hundred per cent. When I was a boy I studied DABOLL'S Arithmetic. He was one of the three Selectmen in the town of Groton, New-London County, Conn., and I did not suppose there was another man in the world who could compile an arithmetic. The first time I saw the multiplication table it was conclusive. Nobody could doubt that twice two were four.

Now, has your correspondent ever studied DABOLL? If so, one hundred cents is equal to one dollar. Take one hundred cents from one dollar and nothing is left. How then can there be a depreciation of more than one hundred per cent? Correct your correspondent. There cannot be a depreciation of more than one hundred per cent. There may be an appreciation of one, two or more hundred per cent.

Again, your correspondent speaks of himself as one of the two first persons who entered the town. He is mistaken. Adam was the first person. There never was another first Adam. I don't remember who the second Adam was, but in speaking of them it should be said the first two Adams.

And now let me say, you have not feared to speak of men who have grown wealthy, not by liberal contributions to such objects as contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the City, and are yet ready to certify to the correctness of the Controller's accounts covering a space of several years, for which he should make an annual report.

Please look at the next assessments of Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, and see if he is not very liberally paid for his certificate.

AUBURN, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

Mr. Fargo Honorably Discharged.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was arrested nearly three months since and confined in the Tombs without an examination, upon a charge of being connected with the Morrison Bond robbery, which occurred Nov. 2, 1869. I was prepared to show that I was in California transacting business in a matter in which D. APPLETON & CO. were interested at the time the robbery occurred, and I was also prepared to show an excellent character from my youth up to the present time. My witnesses, twelve in number, have been in Court at least a dozen times begging for trial, and my case has as many times been postponed by the prosecution.

Today, on motion of Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, my counsel, my bondsman was relieved, and I was by Judge BEDFORD honorably discharged.

As I have suffered much from this cruel treatment, I beg you will give my case publicity by publishing this note.

I am very respectfully,

EDWARD L. FARGO.

Disgraceful Scenes at Wilmington, Del.

From the Wilmington Commercial, Nov. 18.

During the debate in the City Council, last evening, on the Fire Department question, repeated scenes of disorder and confusion occurred, which the presiding officer, Mr. BIGGER, made no effort to check. The chamber was filled with a crowd of persons who manifested their approval of the remarks of members by laughter, to the great interruption of business. After the adjournment (which took place after midnight,) still greater disorders took place. One person proposed three cheers for "BILLY BIGGER and the Volunteer Fire Department;" another proposed three groans for Mr. BULLOCK, whom the firemen expected would vote against the ordinance; another loudly "wished to God that LINCOLN'S STEAMERS would burn down," and another expressed a similar wish in regard to Calvary Chapel, in which Capt. GALLAGHER was erroneously supposed to have a personal interest. A few of pamphlets belonging to the city, lying on a table, were torn up and scattered over the floor, or else thrown into a bucket of water standing there. Some of the party were loudly cursing the Republican Party, and decreasing the Democrats, and this scene continued for some time, when the crowd quietly dispersed to the street. In front of the hall, again, there was more cheering for "BILLY BIGGER, the firemen's friend," and groans for the members who had voted in favor of the ordinance. Prominent among the crowd was seen Mr. BIGGER, with his hat off, assisting in the demonstration. An alarm of fire was then struck from the Fame bell, and the apparatus was run out, but there was no fire.

CURRENT NOTES.

Miss GEORGIA SCOTT, of De Kalb County, Indiana, gives notice that she is soon to appear in the lyceum with a lecture on "Man."

A Teutonic hunter, residing on the Crawfish River, Wisconsin, has succeeded in killing 2,000 canvas-backs during the season.

A perfidious gallant recently possessed himself of all the jewels of a young lady at Pittsburg, Penn., on a pretense of marriage, and then refused to keep his part of the agreement.

Quite a number of Queen VICTORIA'S Sixtieth Rifles having indulged in the impropriety of getting married without leave, the British Government now refuses to furnish free passage for their wives from Canada to England.

The Tennessee Teachers' Association will meet, at Nashville, on the 14th of December, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting the cause of popular education in that State.

On the 1st of January next it is understood that 100 of the convicts at the Nashville, Tenn. Penitentiary are to be put to work at the Savance coal mines. A building is being now erected for their accommodation.

Three safe-robbers were arrested in Kentucky last week, through the instrumentality of an old lady and her daughter, to whom a member of the gang had made a confession just before his death.

The reign of terror in Texas has recently had a fresh inauguration. The danger to life and property is now so great that the State papers have begun to cry out against it, and call for a vigorous enforcement of the laws by the Governor.

CHARLES LYON, Superintendent of the Poor at Sterling, in this State, was arrested, last week, on a charge of having connived at the transportation of Cayuga County paupers into the adjoining county of Oswego, so that they might not become a burden to the tax-payers of the former county.

The reports from the sugar-cane districts of Florida continue to be very favorable. The Live Oak *Herald* calculates that sugar can be produced this year at ten cents per pound, and syrup at seventy-five cents per gallon, and that the profit will be much greater than could be realized from short and long cotton at seventeen and thirty-three cents per pound.

They have just had a very successful baby Fair at Oskaloosa, Iowa. The babies were divided into three classes, two for whites and one for colored. The mother of the successful black child received a gold-lined silver goblet. The first prize, a $40 baby carriage, was given to a poor mother who had only been in the State a few weeks.

A madman entered a house at Lake View, Ill., the other night, and made a stirring impromptu discourse, in which he exhorted the inmates to fly to heaven with all possible haste, in order to save themselves from impending doom. He then proceeded to assist them out of the world, and had injured several very seriously before he was driven from the premises.

The DAVENPORT Brothers have lately been astonishing the newspaper editors of Charleston, S. C., with their wonderful spiritualistic tricks. The *Courier*, of that city, concludes a long account of their exploded cabinet doings as follows: "We have only given an imperfect outline of what they did; we cannot do otherwise, and we can only state that we were utterly baffled, with hundreds of others, in our attempts to discover the *rationale* of their incomprehensible exhibitions."

The woman's rights movement in the vicinity of Ottawa, Canada, received a new impetus a few days ago, by the challenge of an Englishwoman, the wife of a laborer on the Canada Central Railway, to fight any man on the line for $100 a side. Her husband had, but a short time previously, been victorious in a prize fight in which she had seconded him. To the credit of the men, the challenge remains unaccepted.

At a lecture recently delivered before the students of the Cincinnati Medical College, a Dr. BROWER gave a very interesting account of how Prof. MORSE discovered that the use of one wire was only necessary in telegraphing. Prof. MORSE'S first line, according to the doctor, consisted of two parallel wires, six feet apart, but after a severe storm, in which one of the wires was blown down and broken, he found that he could send messages as well as before, at which he was greatly astonished. On going to the break he discovered that each part of the broken wire was dropped into the soft, wet earth.

An enterprising settler in Nebraska, who has an eye to the future, gives the following account of his doings in that region: "I am planting 100 acres with walnuts; what will they be worth in twenty years? Each acre will have at least 600 trees, making 60,000 in all. For lumber, ties, fence-posts or fuel, 25 per tree may certainly be called a very small figure, which will give nearly $900,000. Can anything be planted on that same land which will pay as large a return? And all the labor required is breaking up the land and planting. What is said of the walnut is equally true of the pine, which in fifty years will be 100 feet high and three feet in diameter."

The Montreal *Gazette* has lately been gravely discussing the probability of the Marquis of LORN, Queen VICTORIA'S intended son-in-law, being made Governor-General of the Dominion. The editor does not take kindly to the idea, believing, as he does, that a princess of the blood would be very much out of place in a country whose genius is essentially democratic. Yet suggesting Ireland as the most suitable place for locating the young people, the *Gazette* continues: "There are, connected with the administration of our Western Empire, too many delicate points to be studied carefully and handled dexterously to admit of the reins being confided to any young gentleman merely because he is of good family and average ability, and has made a happy marriage. When the Marquis of LORN shall have proved himself worthy of a trust so high, it will be quite time enough to discuss whether it should be conferred."

The Population and the Vote of Queens County.

The following is a table showing the population of the different towns in Queens County in 1865 and in 1870, the increase in the last five years and the vote for Governor as the last election:

Queens County.	1870.	1865.	Increase.	Vote.
Newtown	20,227	13,891	6,336	3,621
Flushing	14,672	10,512	4,160	2,053
Hempstead	13,189	11,764	1,425	2,115
Oyster Bay	10,323	8,677	1,646	1,525
Jamaica	9,764	8,317	1,447	1,325
North Hempstead	9,541	8,225	1,316	1,496
Total	77,716	61,386	16,330	12,135

Precautions Against a Breach of the Peace.

Yesterday Superintendent KELSO gave orders for the establishment of a large force in the Third Precinct, under the direction of Capt. McDERMOTT, to protect the Department of Docks in the removal of some pier obstructions. The course was taken in consequence of threats of a breach of the peace, but the Police force which will be on hand will be so large that there will be no danger of any serious disturbance of the peace.

The Broadway Counterfeit Money Dealers—Express of an Old Swindling Scheme.

Seven of the counterfeit-money dealers at No. 468 Broadway, were held for the action of the Grand Jury, yesterday, at the United States Commissioner's office. They are charged by DIXON HALL, a hostler at Rutherford Park, New-Jersey, with swindling him out of $60. He said that they sent him a circular, signed with an assumed name, in which they promised to furnish a large number of well executed counterfeit Treasury notes, in return for a small amount of good money. The dodge is an old one, and has been practiced for years, in various countries, by persons who saw honest victims ready to be plundered by the dishonest money. HALL, in return for his $60, received an empty cigar-box.

At the examination, yesterday, the operations of the accused were strongly denounced by Assistant District-Attorney PUNDY. The prisoners were Joseph Cecil, James Wilson, Chas. E. McGill, Geo. Mitchell, Samuel Florence, Chas. Bruce and Rudolph March.

They were sent to Ludlow-street Jail.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Preparations for Thanksgiving Day—Sketch of the Institution—What It Has Accomplished.

The managers of the Home for the Friendless have invited the friends and patrons of the institution to visit it on Thanksgiving Day. The following is the programme for the day:

Exercises in the chapel, No. 9 East Twenty-fifth-street, by the children of the Home, and of the outside schools, Nos. 1, 4 and 6, at 2½ and 3½ P. M. Recess and dinner for the children at 4 o'clock. The Home Industrial schools not convened at the Home will have their Thanksgiving dinner at their respective school-rooms.

Clothing, new or second-hand, shoes and all articles of food will be gratefully received, for the Home and schools at the office, No. 9 East Twenty-fifth-street. Let each article be marked as it is to be appropriated.

This institution was erected twenty-two years ago—and has ever since, been sustained by the American Female Guardian Society. It is the central point of a large and ever-increasing work among the homeless and friendless poor of the City. Its interests are directed by a Board of fifty Managers from the various Evangelical Churches, comprising the Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist Conclave. The following is a summary of the work for the past year:

Seven hundred and fifteen women and children have been, for a longer or shorter time, inmates of the institution. Nine hundred and twelve children have been placed in good families. More than six hundred and nineteen thousand meals have been given. Upwards of sixteen thousand inmates have been relived into the Home since its erection. More than three thousand five hundred children have been provided with Christian homes.

HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The work of the Home has become largely in its industrial schools. This is eminently Christian work. Here the neglected and friendless are gathered, fed daily, clothed and taught in the usual primary branches and sewing. In an emergency, these children are most sure to find their way to the Home, or through the Home into Christian families. Of these outside schools there have been established during the past and two more are in the hands of the Managers of these, the Rose Memorial, has a present attendance of over four hundred children. Four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-five street children, below the level of the public schools, have received instruction, breakfast clothing in these schools. Attendance daily since the Home has been one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven. Twenty-two teachers, and 4 many monitors, trained from among the pupils, are employed.

OUTSIDE WORK.

A great amount of visiting is done among the poor by the teachers, and visits employed for the purpose, to the homes of the poor in connection with the Home and schools. 30,000 visits are made in the course one year. In this way a great deal of money, clothing and food are distributed among the most needy; children are gathered into the Home and schools, and much suffering is saved.

WANTS.

The A. F. G. Society was started as an American Society, because it receives benefactions from every section of the country and of all nationalities. It has no endowment, consequently is dependent upon voluntary contributions of the benevolent, to enable it to continue its good work.

The State of Religious Revival Spiritual and Ireland—Address of Rev. Dr. Foster Before the Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

The throng at the Methodist Preachers' Meeting, yesterday, was greater than we have ever noticed, the attraction being Dr. FOSTER'S recital of his experience and impressions of the state of religion in Great Brain and Ireland during his late tour as fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States to the Wesleyan Conference of the old Mother Land. The Wesleyan Conference in the City of Dublin he found the handsomest, best-appointed and most convenient Wesleyan chapel that he saw in the United Kingdom. But in all the churches and chapels that he had entered, of every denomination, there was the same wonderful appearance of the seats rising towards with straight backs, so that one has to sit in the most erect position. The Establishment is no exception to this remark. He heard nearly all the great men of all the countries preach, and among them all except the Wesleyans, there was the same cold, formal, semi-Episcopal style. In Edinburgh, he heard the celebrated Dr. WALLACE preach a very polished but thoroughly infidel discourse, in JOHN KNOX'S old church. Dr. GUTHRIE, CHALMERS and others were absent from the city at the time of his visit. The churches in the cathedrals and churches of England are as cold and formal as the stones with which the floors are laid, and he could not imagine what good purpose could be subserved by the existence of such a Church.

In London, as in duty bound, the doctor paid his first visit to Mr. SPURGEON'S Tabernacle—a religious house which can comfortably accommodate 6,000 persons. He had had an idea from the reports concerning him, that Mr. SPURGEON was a sensationalist and belonged to a class of men for whom he, (Dr. FOSTER,) had the most supreme disgust. But the moment that Mr. SPURGEON looked toward him, and opened his mouth and read a hymn in the most sweet, touching and gentle manner that he had ever heard one read, he was convinced that his estimate of the man was false. Mr. SPURGEON is a small man, about five feet six inches high, and nearly as broad as he is high. He is plain, coarse-looking, but he has eyes and a voice that speak of love and sympathy, and since the days of the Apostle Paul, Dr. FOSTER believes there has never appeared such an Evangelist on the earth. His reading of the opening hymns and the prayer that followed, was one very eye weeping, and in the reading of the Scriptures the simplicity of the man was very apparent. Here and there some crystallized thought was dropped to make the exposition more clear, and the sermon that followed was one of great power. Immediately after the service Dr. FOSTER sought an interview with Mr. SPURGEON in a parlor at the rear of the Tabernacle, where 600 other persons, the nobility and gentry, ministers, members of Parliament, natives and foreigners were waiting also for an interview. Guards stand at the door at all times to keep off all unnecessary visitors. A card was sent in and as he entered Mr. SPURGEON rose from among a crowd of visitors, and, reaching forth his hand, remarked, "Doctor, I'm glad to see you; I wish you could revive the all Methodistic fire among your brethren; that is what we want to save this nation."

On the succeeding Sabbath Dr. FOSTER again visited the Tabernacle, and took a seat in one of the galleries, but Mr. SPURGEON espied him, and sent one of his elders to invite him down. It was the sacramental occasion, and Mr. SPURGEON invited the Doctor to assist in its administration. He did so, and a more solemn and tender-ing occasion he never witnessed. Mr. SPURGEON is a Baptist, but in this service he was assisted by a sturdy Presbyterian pastor on one side, and an American Methodist minister on the other. Mr. S. began the service by taking up a piece of bread and giving its history, as an illustration that all the blessings of life came to us through suffering, and then applied his remarks to the vicarious sufferings of Christ. The utmost solemnity and deep feeling prevailed throughout. The results of Mr. Spurgeon's fourteen years' labor is summed up as follows: 1st, 1,000 students. The son of a Baptist minister, he entered London fourteen years ago, at the age of twenty two years, and with a few friends hired a hall in a neglected portion of London. He has now a solid and well-built church, the largest and most comfortable in London, and the money to build it has been raised among the poor people to whom he has ministered. Thirteen hundred souls have been added to the church; thirty-seven chapels have been built, and thirty-seven young ministers converted under his preaching and educated in his college, have been placed over them, besides 160 preachers who have been sent out as evangelists to other regions; 600 Bible-readers are also maintained; a college with sixty students and an orphanage with 100 children are also supported by his Church. In short, he has effectually revolutionized the Baptist Church in England, during these years, and his success has had no parallel since the days of St. Paul.

A Man Attacked in His Own House by a Band of Ruffians in Disguise—Terrible Night in the Dark.

On Saturday night, a party of men in disguise called at the house of WM. OSCAR MARVIN, at Swan River, Long Island. Mr. MARVIN, hearing some one knock at the door, got up, and lighting the lamp, asked through the door, who was there, receiving as an answer the name of a neighbor, in what he supposed was a familiar voice. He opened the door, when a number of men rushed in, knocked the lamp out of his hand, and seized him. MARVIN being a powerful man, broke from them, and seized his gun, which stood in one corner of the room. It having missed fire, a scuffle and tumble fight ensued, in which MARVIN struck right and left with the butt of his gun. The screams of Mrs. MARVIN and the cries of the children, who had rushed down stairs, seemed to frighten the men and they left. The room in which the scuffle took place presented a fearful picture, blood being upon the floor, and almost every glass in the windows broken. The neighborhood was aroused, but no trace of the parties could be found. They came in a wagon. As many as five were in the room at one time. Mr. MARVIN was badly bruised and cut, and it is feared, otherwise injured. As the men were all disguised, it is impossible to know who they were, although suspicion points to a class of men who live not far from Swan River, with whom Mr. MARVIN had some previous difficulty.

NIL NISI MALUM.

The Church Scandal in Bridgeport Revived—The Late Rev. George Richards Still Revived—A Member Expelled From the Church.

It was generally presumed that the recent death of Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, of Bridgeport, Conn., would put a stop to all further allusion to him and his alleged indecorities among the fair sex of his own and a neighboring parish. Such, however, does not appear to be the case. On the contrary, the feud between the friends and the accusers of the late Mr. RICHARDS, has, if possible, become more bitter than ever, the latter being denounced as having caused his death by circulating slanderous reports concerning him, while they, on the other hand, assert that Mr. RICHARDS had for a considerable period suffered from a complication of bodily and mental disorders, which fact had been advanced by his friends as an excuse for his extraordinary conduct.

A short time ago, at a special meeting held by the members in the church of the North Congregational Church, Bridgeport, the following preamble and resolutions were offered, and passed by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, This Church, at a meeting previously announced from the pulpit on Lord's Day, May 22, 1870, for the purpose, by a vote, of expressing its views in his intercourse with the ladies of this and a neighboring parish, with which Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, our late pastor, has been charged, and which, if true, must be deemed unpardonable with certain indicections and improprieties in his intercourse with the ladies of this and a neighboring parish, which, as we believe, with the slackness of criminal intent; and

WHEREAS, He has made confessions of the wrong to this Church, and of his conscience, to the officers of the Church, and to its assembled members at our last sacramental lecture; be it therefore

Resolved, That these confessions, borne out, as they have been, by his subsequent conduct and his entire demeanor for the last three months, we hold to be such as we do accept them, as simple, genuine and sincere; that we cannot but hold in the spirit which the Gospel teaches, and which we, as a Church, and our confession for the future; and we pledge to him our aid and support in his labor among us by our prayers and by every influence we can exert;

Resolved, That these proceedings and resolutions be placed on file, and that a copy, signed by the officers of the Church, be presented to Mr. RICHARDS; and

WHEREAS, Upon principles of good order, Christian fellowship and charity, said action of the Church, as touching the matter, should properly be regarded as a finality, obligatory upon the Church and all its members; It is a matter of common report that BRONSON B. BEARDSLEY and BENJAMIN K. MILLS, both members of the Church, in disregard of said resolution, adopted May 22, 1870, and in designedly plain and scandalous terms, did continue to circulate certain scandalous reports concerning Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, and did cause to be taken, and did circulate certain depositions, so called, touching matters upon which he had been acquitted by ecclesiastical tribunals, and which, if true, were, in fact, all of which acts were calculated to provoke contention and strife in said Church, and to disgrace the name of our Christ, our pastor, the Church, and the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ; and

WHEREAS, Deacons Hiram A. Hubbell, Horace F. Hatch, Sherman Hartwell and George F. Tracey, be, and they are hereby appointed a special committee to inquire into the truth of the matters contained in the foregoing preamble, and report to the Church, at an adjourned meeting, such action as may be necessary and proper in the premises.

Subsequently the Committee made a report unfavorable to Messrs. BEARDSLEY and MILLS in regard to their course of conduct, and they were cited to appear for trial, which, after various changes and postponements, has been concluded upon, has finally culminated in the excommunication of Mr. BEARDSLEY from the Church by a vote of 23 to 4.

It is intimated, however, that the end is not yet, and that Mr. BEARDSLEY, in order to show that he is not the only one who has complained against the late pastor, or other improper motives in the matter, will place the whole facts before the public, believing that the public will sustain him in the course he has pursued. The publication of the affidavits of certain ladies would probably create a greater sensation than the original announcement made in relation to the case.

The Case of the Suffering Spanish Sailors—The Spanish Consul Interested in Their Behalf.

The examination in the case of RAYMOND RAN and FRANCO FRANK, Spanish seamen, was fixed for yesterday, at the United States Commissioner's office, but it was adjourned indefinitely, it being shown that they were too ill to be brought from Ludlow-street Jail, where they are now detained as prisoners. They were arrested on a charge of attempting to create a mutiny and fire the American ship *Old Colony* during the last voyage of the vessel from Cadiz to this port. It is said that the complaint in question is made for the purpose of preventing them from making a complaint against Capt. J. S. SMITH and the master of the ship, who, as they allege, are guilty of the most brutal treatment toward them, from the effects of which they are now suffering. The Consul for the Spanish Government in this City, suspecting that they have been foully dealt with, has provided counsel for them. It is also proposed to send them to a hospital. It is known that offers were made to the Spanish Consul at 11¾; yesterday morning operators were refusing offers at 11¾, but ten minutes afterward, upon the reception of the news that bonds were 88 in London, they were willing and even anxious to take 11¾.

Dover-Street Free Week-Day School—Semi-Annual Report.

The semi-annual report of the Dover-street Free Week-day School, corner of Water and Dover streets, just published, varies but little from previous ones. The details of some cases have been almost heartrending. Could some of our friends follow some of our little ones to the cellars and garrets they call "home," and see their surroundings, they would be thankful that some persons were interested in endeavoring to save even a few from the maelstrom of wretchedness and sin. A great proportion of our children, the report says, are half-orphans, whose fathers lost their lives in bringing to our shores luxuries from foreign lands over the great deep sea. Besides feeding and clothing these little ones, we have given where needed to the mothers "daily bread," together with assistance to pay their rent. Sickness has entered in the abodes of some, but under the care and skill of Dr. THOMAS, most of the cases have been restored to health; others have been sent to the hospitals for treatment, one of which has since died. The number of wives and widows of seamen who have received help during the past six months, is 41; wives and widows of landsmen, 26; total number of children who have attended day school, 103; Sunday-school, 145; children of seamen, 62. No visitor can fail to be struck with the quiet order of the children, which would do credit to children in any of our Sunday-schools. Mrs. JONES, our lady missionary, still continues to visit the houses of ill-repute in the neighborhood, and since January last she has read the "Word of God" to about 300 sailors found there, besides the poor fallen women. The school is situated on the floor above the New-York Port Society's Seamen's Home, corner of Water and Dover streets. The Sabbath school is increasing in interest, and is well attended, and strangers, together with our friends, are invited to come every Sunday at 3 o'clock. E. RICHARDSON is Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. GROOM, Superintendent of the Sunday-school; Miss LYDIA DAVIS and Miss EMMA, teachers of the day school.

The children of the Missions and their parents, numbering about 200 in all are to be given a dinner on Thanksgiving Day, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Contributions of provisions should be sent to the rooms, corner Water and Dover streets, and of money to Capt. E. RICHARDSON, (Chairman of School Managers,) "Seamen's Bank for Savings," No. 74 Wall-street, or Mr. WALLACE P. GROOM, (Superintendent of the Sunday-schools,) at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 68 William-street.

Death and Funeral Ceremonies of One of the Belleville Chinese.

AH LING, a Chinaman, twenty-eight years of age, who has been employed at Belleville, in Capt. BERRYER'S laundry, died last week of dropsy, and was buried on Sunday. Two or three hundred people were drawn together to witness the funeral ceremonies, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. DAILY, a Methodist preacher of Belleville. Passages of scripture, appropriate to the occasion, were read, and the hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains," was sung. After the ceremonies, the Chinamen placed a bowl of rice and meat at the head of the grave, beside two chop-sticks, and by way of farewell, each bowed three times over the mound. Some ladies presented the mourners with flowers, which were strewn on the grave. The celestials appeared very sorrowful at the death of their comrade, and conducted themselves with much propriety during the services.

Drunken Policemen—Two More Brought to Judgment.

Commissioner SMITH yesterday held Court at Police Head-quarters, investigating twenty-seven complaints against policemen, the greater portion of which developed nothing of public interest. Patrolman PETER BEVERIT, of the Sixth Precinct, was charged with absence without leave, and also with being so far under the influence of liquor that he was unfit for duty. He was so thoroughly drunk that he staggered into the Station-house, and up stairs to bed. NEIL DUFFY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, an old and valuable officer, who has been on the force for twenty years, and has an excellent record; has succumbed to the prevailing vice of the force, since it passed into Democratic hands, and also staggered into the station-house too drunk to be fit for duty. In consideration of past service, Commissioner SMITH marked him for six days' fine instead of dismissal, but the case was referred to the Board.

At a meeting of the Board in the afternoon BEVERIT was dismissed and the following patrolmen retired: SAMUEL ANDERSON, Eighteenth Precinct, on $900, and LEONARD A. FLEMING, Nineteenth Precinct, on $400.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

The Result of a Novel Election Bet—Wheeling a Sack of Flour to Peekskill—Crowds of Amused Spectators.

An unusual scene, which drew together large crowds and excited much merriment was witnessed in this City yesterday. At 8¼ in the morning, a middle-aged man of gentlemanly aspect emerged from the Custom-house, and, amid the cheers and badinage of a large crowd assembled in Wall-street, took up a stylish-looking, middly-painted wheelbarrow, in which was a miller's bag containing 100 pounds of buckwheat. The gentleman in question was Mr. JOHN C. FAULDING, a ranger in the Custom-house. He was evidently equipped for a journey. He wore a new white flannel costume, similar to that in vogue among millers. As he trundled his barrow along Wall-street, inquiries were made among the spectators as to the cause of this unusual proceeding. The following is the explanation: FAULDING is an ardent Republican. During the election contest he was sanguine that

for the benefit of her separate estate, and that she never received any benefit from the mortgage.

The plaintiff claims that since a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, a married woman is bound for any obligation which she makes a charge upon her separate estate, even though it is incurred solely for the benefit of her husband. It appeared however, that at the time the plaintiff purchased the mortgage, the defendant gave him a certificate that the mortgage was all right, and given for value, which it was claimed precluded her from interposing any defense to the action. The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff for $4,326 46.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff, J. H. Hill for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 21.

Before Judge Brady.

A $200,000 SUIT AGAINST A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Gustavus A. Prudhomme vs. *The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—A hearing was had in this action, recently, before Judge BRADY, upon the motion of plaintiff to appoint a receiver and custodian of certain books of account, pending the litigation, which the action is brought to recover. It appeared upon the hearing that before the commencement of this suit, another of like character had been commenced in the Superior Court, when such a similar motion had been made and renewed before Judges Monell and Barbour, at which time they had both granted the but appointed Walton E. Peckham, President of the defendants, receiver. To this the plaintiff objected, and showed, by his pleadings and affidavits, that he had been the superintendent of the German department of this mutual company, and of the Southern States, under a contract running five years, and by which he was to be paid forty-two per cent. as compensation on business which he might procure; that because he had the right to appointment of agents, paid them, and was responsible for their acts, and that he was to account by monthly reports; that for this reason he had kept all the books of the business, which were delivered in blank books that had been supplied him by the Company, as part of his compensation; that on April 1, 1870, after his departure from his office, the officers of the Company had entered it, and violently broken open his boxes and taken possession of his books and papers; that on the next day they had notified him his contracts was at an end; whereupon he sued them for $500,000 damages and they sued him for $50,000. Plaintiff insisted that the Court should not interfere with the prosecution of the former and the defense of the latter action; and that for this reason and the additional one that his clerk had been threatened with violence when he went into the building, the books of the Company, under alleged orders from the officers, the books ought to be held by some disinterested person. The Court took the same view, and appointed Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., custodian.

For the motion, A. J. Rogers; Miller, Peck & Clydike opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—NOV. 21.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY PAID ON A FORGED DRAFT.

The Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York vs. *The First National.*—This was an action brought to recover $7,115 alleged to be due from the defendants to the plaintiffs, under the following circumstances: On the 20th of December, 1869, the First National Bank of St. Louis, drew a draft or bill of exchange, whereby that corporation directed the Ninth National Bank of this city to pay to the order of one J. C. Carter the sum of $7,115 in gold, and to place the same to the same was presented for payment it appears that the name of J. C. Carter was changed to J. O. Custer, and the amount altered to $7,115. The draft came to the Ninth National Bank of St. Louis, in blank to G. H. Ashley, who indorsed the same and delivered it to one J. L. D. Gaetler, and after the latter had indorsed the draft it came into the possession of the plaintiffs, who presented the same for payment to the plaintiffs, who, on the 14th of January, 1867, paid the sum of $7,115. It appears that no notice was given to the defendants until the 24th of January, 1867, that the draft was anything wrong in regard to the drawer.

When the plaintiffs rested their case, counsel for defendants moved for a nonsuit on the ground that there was a failure of proof of the forgery, and that sooner giving notice of the fraud which had been perpetrated.

The Court instead of dismissing the complaint, gave the plaintiffs leave to withdraw a juror on payment of costs.

For plaintiffs, Mr. J. H. Y. Arnold; for the defendants, Messrs. Martin and Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 21.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK-KEEPER.

Harrison E. Johnson vs. *Augustus L. Thomas.*—This case, which was an action to recover $20,000 alleged to have been embezzled from time to time by defendant, who was book-keeper and cashier for plaintiff, was today concluded by a verdict for the defendant. As already published in full form the plaintiff relied upon false entries in the books to prove his case, and these showed errors amounting to about $18,000. These were severally explained by defendant as clerical errors, and he further swore that he never took any of plaintiff's money. The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $7,716 86.

SUIT FOR THE VALUE OF SOUTHERN VEGETABLES.

James P. Brown vs. *Oscar Wise & Co.*—The plaintiff, a resident of Southern Maryland, sued defendants, commission merchants in Washington Market, a quantity of early vegetables, to be sold by them on commission, and the proceeds to be remitted to plaintiff. The goods were received and sold, the proceeds amounting to about $600. A part of this was paid to plaintiff, leaving a balance due of about $400, which the defendants claimed to hold in payment of advances due to one Reid, assignee of plaintiff, who had bought goods to plaintiff under an agreement by which plaintiff advanced owner $2,000, and was to receive the whole of his profits, and pay back the advance. The previously made similar advances to Omler, and that the balance of $400 was due to them on the old transaction. The question was whether plaintiff was entitled to receive from defendants the proceeds of the goods to cover their advances, or whether defendants were entitled to hold the proceeds to cover the prior indebtedness of Omler to them. The jury had failed to agree at 5 o'clock last hour, and a sealed verdict was ordered.

Goodrich & Wheeler for plaintiff, Church & Wheeler defendants.

BURNING TANNERS OVER A COAL-CART HORSE.

John C. Mutchlly vs. *Frederick C. Oakley.*—Plaintiff was unloading his coal cart in Twenty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, when defendant's tanners began a tanning process. They threw water against his horse's head, the wheels running over the fire hoses and knocking the horse around on the sidewalk. The horse was injured to such an extent as to make it unsaleable. Plaintiff claimed to have logged negligence on the part of plaintiff in having his part in charge of a boy of seventeen. Plaintiff claimed $300 as the value of the horse. On the question of value, the proof was that the coal-cart horse had been seventeen years of age, with enlarged joints and knee-sprung. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $150 50.

Goodrich & Wheeler for plaintiff, Edwards & Odell for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 21.

Before Chief Judge Daly and Judge Loew.

IN A DIVORCE CASE COMMENCED BY A HUSBAND HE MUST PAY THE WIFE'S COUNSEL FEE BEFORE DISCONTINUING.

Eliz Monceuse vs. *Marie Monceuse.*—This was an action for divorce, in which Henry H. Morange was employed as counsel for the defendant, Mrs. Monceuse. Before the trial came on the parties became reconciled, the plaintiff discontinuing his action, but without paying Mrs. Monceuse's counsel fee. Subsequently, on the anniversary of the order of discontinuance until his counsel fee was paid. The matter was referred to ascertain the amount of counsel fee to which Mr. Morange was entitled, and Chas. Wheeler was appointed at a fee of $1,610. The report was confirmed with but a slight deduction, and from the order of confirmation by the Judge at Special Term this appeal was taken. The Court has no doubt of the propriety of Mr. Wheeler's confirming the order of Judge Brady directing the payment of counsel fee.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 21.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST THE SHERIFF FOR AN ESCAPE.

Henry C. Sawyer vs. *James O'Brien, Sheriff.*—This is an action to recover against the Sheriff the amount of a judgment for $9,083, entered against one Josiah Carpenter. The alleged facts are as follows: On the 1st of December, 1869, a judgment against the property of Carpenter was returned unsatisfied. On the 16th of the same month an execution was issued against the person of Carpenter in favor of Sawyer, and placed in Eldridge-street Jail, but subsequently admitted to bail without the consent of Lorce, the original judgment creditor, who sued the sureties of plaintiff, or of defendant. On the 6th of December, 1869, Carpenter escaped from the jail limits, and did not return to New-York until after the commencement of this action. The defendant took up collusion, and that no escape had taken place which will render defendant liable.

The case is still on trial.

Messrs. Sawyer for plaintiff, Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for defendant.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 22: Nos. 64, 33, 32, 49½, 47, 34, 49½, 51, 52½, 61.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo and Barnard JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
145—Hirschberg vs. Harrison.
149—Fibel vs. National Exchange Bank.
150—Trundy vs. Poole.
152—Adams vs. Bennie.
151—Bailey vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
153—Stone vs. Flower.
173—West vs. Crary.
154—O'Sullivan vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
155—Smith vs. Bond.
156—Bennett vs. Brainerd.
157—Nicoll vs. Pash.
159—McCready vs. Leary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
2705—East New York and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
2342—Holbrook vs. New-Jersey Zinc Co.
2321—McCready vs. Woodhull.
2448—Mayhew and Ward vs. Eich.
2331—Coulter vs. Berringer.
2355—Fields vs. Devlin.
2356—Dougan vs. Devlin.
2358—Sieg vs. Pennsylvania Oil Co.
2361—Vigor vs. Monroe.

Nos.
2362—Goetzger Co. vs. Newbrough.
2363—Cary vs. McCahan.
2367—Fricke vs. Hancock.
2368—Jones vs. Bellis.
2371—Bushel vs. Tousky.
2375—Bushel vs. Grocan.
2376—Bowe vs. Hinton.
2381—Hart vs. McMahon.
2382—Hahne vs. Tracy.
2384—Schultz vs. Dedrick Co.
2385—Kelly vs. New-York and New-Haven R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
2—Redine vs. Carroll.
7—Haynes vs. Darling.
10—Knapp vs. the Mayor, &c.
14—Bryant vs. McKinney.
20—Journal vs. Gunther.

Nos.
22—Morrell vs. Baehr.
23—Kennedy vs. Kelly.
25—Friedman vs. Same.
26—Bayon vs. Johnson.
27—Mitchell vs. Reed.
30—Price vs. Brooks.

The call commences at No. 68—Riley vs. Edwards.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No cases down for calendar.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Nos.
72—Haynes vs. Gardner.
80—Card vs. Boyden.
102—Daly vs. Campbell.
43—Lay vs. Woolsey.
44—Delacke vs. Murphy.
9—Doty vs. Hodge.
10—McGahne vs. Hing.
11—Trumbul vs. Ring.
61—Doherty vs. Farrell.

Nos.
92—Fiske vs. Baker.
112—Nason vs. Smith.
113—Cleary vs. Meiser.
116—Earlwood vs. Ripley.
117—Gannon vs. McCann.
118—Mix vs. Townsend.
119—Waring vs. Bunker.
120—Same vs. Same.
121—Atwood vs. Daley.
122—Bennett vs. Donaldson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
352—Young vs. McGrane.
351—Wenham Lin. Co. of Buffalo vs. Gamble.
79—Goetzenough vs. Horse Shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
314—Harris vs. O'Brien.
322—Mathews vs. Loch.
342—Myron vs. Third-ave. Railroad.

Nos.
344—Hale vs. Rome Railroad.
189—Cable vs. Jones.
7—Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
90—Same vs. Bonlier.
48—Same vs. Jones.
107—Schaefer vs. Same.
271—Pilsack vs. O'Brien.
318—Hymen vs. Johnson.
326—Griffin vs. Bamberger.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11½ A. M.

Nos.
69—Thompson vs. Bennett.
69—Burnard vs. Webster.
120—Hofmeit vs. Smith.
120—Hallenbeck vs. Rice.
322—Thompson vs. Brown.
344—Claring vs. Metropolitan Fire Dept.
104—Welkot vs. Northrup.
141—Dunn vs. D'Alhenne.
150—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
38—Halloway vs. McCormick.
300—Strasburger vs. Mid Railroad.
301—Pentlan vs. Brown.
105—Flanigan vs. Carpenter.
104—Klein vs. Young.
108—Strong vs. Libby.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C.J., and Robinson and Loew, JJ.

Nos.
42—Rees vs. Dudgeon.
43—Hockenmez vs. Bickland.
8—Hollinger vs. Rice.
12—Gibbon vs. Pelletier.
63—Denton vs. Pelletier.
22—Fond vs. Clark.

Nos.
43—Bennett vs. Bennett.
44—Weston vs. Warnicke.
10—Bishop vs. Kleinlein.
31—Probasco vs. Walsh.
45—McGrath vs. Curran.
46—Bateman vs. Ruth, J.

Appeals from Orders.

Butler vs. Donat.
Haviland vs. Donat.
Lyons vs. Donat.
Dreyer vs. Ranch.
Schmidt vs. Callan.

Marshall vs. Stilwell.
Ryan vs. Wolfe.
Perkins vs. Smith.
Stern vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
161—Goelet vs. Spofford.
157—Sieve vs. Same.
162—Sieve vs. Mowat.
272—Redlich vs. Lipman.
154—Gibson vs. Eichner.
42—National Bank vs. Fink.
77—Brignoli vs. Chicago & Erie Railroad.

Nos.
612—Gilbooley vs. Bolton.
437—Rifard vs. Ransome.
421—Leland vs. Gerow.
42—Swan vs. Peake.
431—Quimby vs. Ransome.
432—Salger vs. O'Brien.
433—Quimby vs. Same.
442—Monell vs. Lucold.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4706—Thain vs. Wintel.
1877—Hastings vs. Nat. Bank State of New-York.
4416—Schulits vs. Hartman.
4317—Schaffenberg vs. Ba.
4316—Morris vs. Gunther.
4310—Keogh vs. Mann.

Nos.
4465—Sisner vs. Levil.
4414—Schaline vs. Kinderd.
4418—Stocks vs. McCosh.
4416—Leviele vs. Crosy.
4417—Kehoe vs. O'Neill.
4418—Salter vs. Cornell.
4378—Dever vs. Boughton.
4421—Demitt vs. Burns.
4424—Oristalar vs. New.

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4387—Phelan vs. Seely.
4388—Hedges vs. Kochler.
4370—Bamberg vs. Ash heim.
4317—Trustees vs. The Free German School.
4364—Sickland vs. Good.
4365—Yagel vs. Davies.

Nos.
4366—Vogel vs. Davies.
4425—Burrows vs. Howells.
4411—Eagleson vs. Heylin.
4412—Same vs. Same.
4413—Sadlier vs. Farrell.
4423—Murray vs. Marvin.
4444—Bang vs. Cushing.
4426—Hyzler vs. Fleur.
4427—Wilson vs. Tufelski.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—NOV. 21.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Ordered.

Morgan vs. Woodcock; resettlement denied unless the plaintiff's attorney consent that the costs be set down for the March Term of 1871.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. Applegarth; order granted.

Jeremy vs. Hart; order to show for further hearing for the fourth Monday of November, at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 21.

By Judge Sutherland.

Central National Bank vs. Arthur; the pleadings are denied by the Court.

Gedebaugh vs. Lanahan; motion to vacate order and summon of Judge Jones to take and perpetuate testimony of two witnesses.

Fine vs. Fine; McGrath vs. Bill; McKenna vs. Tuck; orders granted.

Dudley vs. Kingsley; Dombowsky vs. Dombowsky; orders of reference.

Blanchard vs. Wood; motion for commission and to examine witness, and cross-motion for leave to study interrogatories.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 21.

By Judge Van Brunt.

O'Donnell vs. Powers; judgment for plaintiff.

Fitzpatrick vs. Brady; complaint dismissed.

By Judge Larremore.

Johnston vs. Ackerman; demurrer overruled; judgment for defendants, with leave to plaintiff to amend to serve answer within five days on payment of costs.

Bishop vs. Sun Publishing Association; motion granted. This was a motion to extend a lien in favor of Godwin & Co. for $2,300 for work done on the Sun Building, corner of Frankfort and Nassau streets, to the 27th of November, 1871.

Burgess vs. Cassidy; lien discharged.

Dimmerth vs. Hunnicutt; motion granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	106⅝	200 Del. & Hud. Cl Co.	122
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	107	100 Pacific Mail, b. c.	21⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	107⅛	100 do.	21⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	107⅛	100 Mariposa Min. Co.	7½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	107⅛	100 do.	7½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	107⅛	40 Wells, Fargo Ex.	72
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	107⅛	20 Atlantic M. U. Tel.	42½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	78⅞	25 do.	42½
1,000 do. b. c.	78⅞	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	92½
5,000 do.	78⅞	100 do.	92½
5,000 do.	78⅞	200 do. b. c.	92½
10,000 do.	78⅞	200 do.	92½
10,000 N. C. 6s, A.	20	200 Erie Railway	22½
1,000 do.	20	200 Reading R.	92 18-16
2,000 Missouri 6s, c.	95	50 Michigan Cen. R.	101
2,000 Mich. Southern	90	200 L. S. & M. S. R.	92½
1,000 Hudson Sd M.	100	200 do.	92½
1,000 Del. & Hud. Can.	100	200 Cleveland & Pitts.	107
12,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	90⅞	200 do.	107
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F.	70	200 Chic. & N. West.	71½
1,000 do. b. c.	70	100 do. b. c.	71½
1,000 P. & Ft. W. & C.	90	200 Chi. & Ind. C.	111½
1,000 do.	90	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80½
5,000 St. L. & I. M. R.	90	100 do.	80½
100 M. & N.	90	100 Tol., W. & W.	49½
6,000 C. C. & I. C.	90	100 Boston, H. & E.	2½
30 Ocean Bank	20½	200 Ohio & Miss.	22½
5 American Ex. Bk.	112	100 Chicago & Alton	114½
400 Western U. Tel.	42½	100 Morris & Essex	81½
200 do. b. a.	42½	1000 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf.	6
200 do.	42½	100 Hun. & St. Jo.	60½
600 do.	42½	100 C., C. & I. Com.	101
1045 do.	42½	200 H. & St. J. Pf.	116

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	107⅞	400 N. Y. C. & H. R.	92½
10,000 do.	107⅞	400 do. b. c.	92½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	107⅞	100 Erie Railway	22½
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new	78⅞	200 Harlem Railroad	125
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	107⅞	20 Reading Railroad	102
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	107⅞	200 do.	102 1/16
7,000 do. '67	107⅞	200 do.	102 1/16
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	107⅞	200 L. S. & M. S. R.	92½
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111	55 do.	92½
2,000 B. & L. 10-40 C.	108½	100 do.	92½
11 Am. E. U. Ex.	42½	50 Ill. Cen. R.	101
5,000 N. C. 6s, A.	20	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	107½
1,000 do.	20	200 Reading R.	92 1/16
2,000 Missouri 6s, c.	95	50 Michigan Cen. R.	101
10,000 C. C. & I. Sd C.	90½	200 L. S. & M. S. R.	92½
2,000 T. & W. 2d s. f.	50½	100 do.	92½
2,000 Gt. West. 2d	81½	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	80½
300 Tenn. 6s, new	78⅞	200 do.	80½
100 Mar. Min. Co. b. c.	7½	100 Tol., W. & W.	49½
200 Wells, Fargo Ex.	72½	400 do.	49½
5 United States Ex.	42½	50 Chi. & Alt. R.	114
11 Am. E. U. Ex.	42½	50 Pitt. & Alt. Pref.	117
25 do.	42½	100 Han. & St. J. R.	107
5 Ohio & Miss. R.	22		

MONDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The political and financial news from Europe came better by the early cable telegrams, today, and our Wall-street markets were prompt to respond to these advices. The Gold Room fell nearly or quite one ⅞ cent., from 112⅞, as on Saturday, to 111⅞@111⅞ ⅞ cent., under a pretty heavy pressure on the opening of the Room to sell. A little later in the forenoon there was some reaction to 111⅞@111⅞ ⅞ cent., and the quotation was steadily maintained for three or four hours, although in the meantime the London cables varied ¼@½ ⅞ cent. on 5-20s, and ¼@½ ⅞ cent. on the English Funds, from the extreme advance of the morning. Our own Funds were a fraction better than on Saturday, and the market took a considerable amount of 5-20s of 1867 at 109⅞ ⅞ cent., and on other descriptions was firm but without much activity. The 10-40s 5 ⅞ cents sold at 108⅞@108⅞ ⅞ cent. The Currency 6 ⅞ cents at 111 ⅞ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges were ¼@½ ⅞ cent easier, and the leading drawers, owing to the less disquieting news from abroad, readily accepted this concession from their rates of Saturday. We quote London, 60 days, 109½@109⅞ ⅞ cent.; short sight, 109⅞@110½ ⅞ cent.

Money was loaned to the Brokers at 5@6 ⅞ cent. on call, on Stock collateral, and the market is reported dull, both at Bank and with private lenders. On the Stock Exchange, however, there was more speculation in the Railways than at the close of last week, and it may be that if this turn in the direction of activity should continue for a few days there will be better employment for Money among the Brokers. The demand today for the New-York and Western Roads gave rise to a pretty free business at both sessions of the Exchange Board, and also in the Long Room.

In the Southern State Bonds there was a further break of 2⅛@3 ⅞ cent. on new Tennessees, which seem to have suddenly lost the strong support on the Street which the demand from the Tennessee Railroad people gave them. The sound Companies are supposed to have provided themselves with the Bonds necessary to pay off the State mortgage upon their lines, while parties who were looking to the foreclosure of the mortgages upon the bankrupt lines were disappointed at the result of the recent advertised sale of these Bonds. Legal difficulties were interposed, and it was made sufficiently clear, to arrest the sale, that the State had no authority to convey absolute title until the Bonds are due. The law on the subject will probably be amended this Winter; but in the meantime, further purchases of the Bonds for Railroad account are held in suspense. The North Carolina "special tax" Bonds, against which we felt compelled to warn the public when they were brought upon this market last year, have fallen to 17@18 cents on the dollar, a value scarcely equal to the accumulated interest since their issue. The other North Carolina Bonds are also weak, 24 for the New and 38 for the 1866 Funding Bonds. The Missouri 6 ⅞ cents keep firm and scarce. The South Carolinas are steady, and all classes of Virginias quiet and in very little present demand.

In the Railway Mortgages the business of the day was chiefly in the Central Pacific, which are now under the single control of the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch. A few days ago these gentlemen purchased the interest of the Union Pacific Company in the Central Bonds acquired in the final settlement of the dividing point between the Roads of the two Corporations. The amount of bonds passed to the Union Company on this settlement was about a million and a half dollars. Today the Bonds are quoted 90½ ⅞ cent., sales. The Union Bonds are 89@89½ ⅞ cent. There is some business in the 8 ⅞ cent. Currency Mortgage Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Land Grant Bonds at 99 ⅞ cent., including accumulated interest from Oct. 1. There is no better or cheaper mortgage at present on the market.

Of the Miscellaneous Stocks, Western Union Telegraph continues the favorite, and the transactions, at advancing prices, were larger today than usual. Sales were made at 42½ ⅞ cent. The new party who have gone into the administration of the Company talk strongly of 50 ⅞ cent. and upward, and their own purchases would indicate that they mean to make their calculation soon come true.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The markets were generally steady in prices, but with less show of actual business than in the forenoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 21.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108⅝
United States 6-20s of 1862	107⅝	107⅝
United States 6-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold Coin	111⅝	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessees	82	83⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅝	91⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92⅝	92⅝
Reading Railroad	101	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅝	111⅝
North-west Common	79	79⅝
North-west Preferred	86⅝	86⅝
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	41⅝
St. Paul Preferred	80⅝	80⅝
St. Paul Common	80⅝	80⅝
Lake Shore	92⅝	92⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅝	21⅝
Toledo and Wabash	42⅝	42⅝
Western Telegraph	42⅝	42

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

Gold receipts	$649,705 21
Gold payments	217,826 00
Gold balance	90,317,686 03
Currency receipts	328,479 39
Currency payments	296,884 01
Currency balance	9,145,622 74
Customs	436,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Fisine Funds of the United States:

6 ⅞ ct. reg. '81	112½@	6-20 coup. '67	109⅝
6 ⅞ ct. coup. '81	112½@	6-20 coup. '67	109⅝
5-20 coup. '62	107⅝@	10-40 reg.	108½
5-20 coup. '64	107⅝@	10-40 coup.	108½
5-20 coup. '65	107	6s currency	111
5-20 coup. '66	109⅝@		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	82½@	Ala. 5s	90½@
Tenn. 6s, new issue	82½@	Ark. 6s, Funded	84
Va. 6s, old	57	Ohio 5-6s, 1891	108
Va. 6s, new issue	57	Ohio 5s, 1892	104½
Va. 6s, reg. old	40	Ill. Canal bonds	109
N. C. 6s, old	27	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1877	109
N. C. Funding act, '66	38	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1879	109
N. C. 6s, new issue	27	Mich. 6s, 1878	107
N. C. 6s, Special tax	18	Mich. 6s of 1880	109
S. C. 6s, new bonds	70	Mich. 6s, 1878	109
Ala. 5s, old bonds	60	Ohio 6s, 1887	109
Ala. 5s, & 5s, Jo. Iss.	61½	Mich. 7s, 1890	109
La. 6s	71½	N. Y. Imp. 20s, 1871	109
La. 6s, Penitentiary	75	N. Y. Coup. Bd'g Loan	107
Cal. 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	100
Cal. 5s	98½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	100
Ill. 5-6s	100½		

And the following for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	98½	Ills. & S. Iowa 1st	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	97	Ga. & Ohio 8s	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, sub.	107	Gal. & Chi. 5s	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	109½	Chi. R. I. & P. 7s	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	109½	Chi. & Mil. 7s	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	109½	Mo. & Essex M.	40
Erie 1st 7s	91½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	73
Erie 7s, 2d incl. '70	93	N. Y. Cen. 5s	92
Erie 7s, 2d incl. '71	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Erie 7s, 2d incl. '72	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	91
Buff., R. & P. 1st, '72	93½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d	91½
Hud. 7s, 2d R. F. '75	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 4th	91½
Hud. 7s, 1st, '75	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 5th	91½
Harlem 1st	96	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94½
Haz. Con. M. S. F.	94½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	75½
Alb. & Susq. 1st	102	Chi. & Alt. R. F.	90
Mich. Cen. 1st, '82	107	Chi. & Alt. 1st	90
Chi. R. I. & P. 6s	111½	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	38
Mich. Sou. 1st 7s, '75	107	Chi. & Alt. 2d	75
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st	80
Con. Pac. Bds	81	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	85
Union Pac. 1st bds	81	Peninsula R. Bds	87½
Union Pac. 2d bds	81½	Ill. Cen. Sterling	91½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	72½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	104½
Ill. Cen. R. 7 ct. '76	103	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s	93
Ill. Cen. R. 1st	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st 6s	90½
Alt. & R. R. 1st	90	Mil. & St. P. L. G.	84½
Coms. J. V. 2d conv.	87½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	105	Pekin & Stock City 1st	87
Lack. & West. bds	102	Chi. & Ind. 1st	90½
Del., L. & W. 1st	114	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	90½
Tol. & W. 1st extn	93	Tol., P. & W. R. D.	86
Tol. & W. 2d	71	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	81
Tol. & W. Sin. Fds	75½	Tol., P. & W. 2d	63
Gt. West. 1st, '88	109	N. Y. & N. H. R.	97
Gt. West. 1st, '93	93	Chi. & R. I. & Pac.	93
Gt. West. 2d, '93	90½	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	73
Gutn. & Tol. 1st, '90	81½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan	140	Continental	80
Merchants'	144½	St. Nicholas	98
Mechanics'	185	Importers' & Traders'	150
Union	130	Park	271
America	140	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
City	110	N. Y. National Ex.	100
Commerce	156	Central National	105½
Tradesmen's	151	Gold	207
Mech. and Traders'	130	Ninth National	103
National	116	Tenth National	137
Mer. Exchange	103	Gold Exchange	67
Leather Manufac'rs	185	Rips' & Bridge'd Ass.	100
Seventh Ward	111½	Del. and Hud. Canal	121
Bank of New-York	164	Pennsylvania Coal	380
Metropolitan	160	Maryland Coal Co.	40
Broadway	200	Canton Co. Baltimore	63½
Ocean	70½	Western Union Tel.	42
Mercantile	100	Quicksilver Mining	4
Pacific Exchange	113	Pacific Mining	1
Chatham	110	Marine Freight	20½
Hanover	100	Boston Water Power	17½
Irving	115	Adams Express	48
Metropolitan	150	Wells, Fargo Express	72½
Greenwich	112	United States Ex.	42½
East River	111	American Express	56
Market	135	United States Ex.	42½
Riverside	100	Pacific Mail	41½
Coal Exchange	100		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	101
City 6s, New	102⅝	102½
Camden and Amboy	118	118⅝
Pennsylvania Central	88⅝	89
Reading	101⅝	101⅝
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	27	27½
Philadelphia and Erie	22	22½
Northern Central	40½	41
Lehigh Navigation	44½	44½
Lehigh Gold Loan	60½	60½

Earnings Des Moines Valley Railroad:

Second week, November, 1870	$16,120
Second week, November, 1869	17,322
Decrease	$1,202

Earnings Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Second week, November, 1870	$82,000
Second week, November, 1869	74,677
Increase	$7,176

Capt. William H. Swift and his co-trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage advertise to buy $60,000 of the Bonds for the Sinking Fund on Friday next, Nov. 25, on sealed proposals, to be left with Edson Ward, Cashier, & Co., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-street.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

The anthracite coal trade is nearing the end of the season, and for the past week has ruled quite dull. What with the large coal production, an unusually mild Fall, high wages at the mines, high charges by the carrying Companies and apprehended lower prices of coal, operators are slacking off in preparations, and quite a number of mines have ceased work. The coal production this year is very large, notwithstanding the Schuylkill, from various causes, is over half a million tons short of its last year's supply to this time. This is so, though there is a strong position in some interested quarters to make the increase same

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Deane, Miss Rogers, Miss Tessman, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE RAFFERTIES. Leading characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Virginia Dunham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Fusini and M. Cazelles.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st. near 5th-av. THE HEIR AT LAW. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Harkins, Devlige, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Newton and Mrs. Winter.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. CHARLOTTE CORDAY. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Seventy-third. FAUST, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hall.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 P. M. it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 82 West 34th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East fifth-st., between Bowery and 4th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* urges sending Mr. BRIGHT as Minister to Washington, in order to insure peaceful relations with the United States in the impending crisis. The statement made by a correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner*, that Count BISMARCK had denied to Mr. ODO RUSSELL that any understanding existed between Prussia and Russia, was incorrect, as Mr. RUSSELL had not reached Versailles until Sunday night, and was to have his first interview with the Prussian Chancellor yesterday. The London *Post* denies that Italy has refused to join England and Austria in opposing the pretensions of Russia. The organ of the Sclavonic races, published in Prague, says the Sclaves are opposed to war with Russia, and other journals say the sympathies of these people are with Russia. In Vienna the excitement is unabated. It is said that in official circles there the belief is that the moral support, at least, of the United States, will be on the Russian side. The *Levant Herald* of the 19th inst., (published in Constantinople,) says it has reason to believe that the Sultan has ordered the military reserves into service. Gen. IGNATIEFF, the Russian Ambassador, has returned to Constantinople with "full and particular" instructions from his Government. A German paper published in St. Petersburg says Turkey has assented to the annulling of a portion of the Paris Treaty. The war feeling in Russia is strong. A report comes from London that there are fifty Russian iron-clads drawing less than eighteen feet of water are lying at Nokolaiet; that the Russian fortifications of Azof have been greatly strengthened and made impregnable.

THE WAR.

A Versailles dispatch of Sunday represents that the Parisians are greatly disheartened. A rumor prevailed in London yesterday that Gen. VON DER TANN had been removed. The Germans say the prisoners taken by the French near Orleans were sick and wounded men left in hospital. Gen. BOURBAKI goes to Nevers to command the Eighteenth Army Corps. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the French to relieve La Fere in the north, and a sortie by the garrison, immediately after, was repulsed by the Germans. French cruisers have established a blockade of the English port of Yarmouth, so far as a number of German vessels in that harbor are concerned. NAPOLEON is said to have written to the Provisional Government urging resistance to any proposition to cede French territory to Germany. The London *Times* believes the restoration of the Empire a possibility. The statement made that 40,000,000 of francs had been found in Metz after the surrender, has proved to be untrue. A vindication of Marshal BAZAINE is to appear in London this week. Business in Havre is completely paralyzed. Mr. ODO RUSSELL complains that the France-Tireurs endeavored to impede his progress to Versailles.

GENERAL.

The latest advices from China state that there will be no occasion for the employment of force to redress the Tien-tsin outrages.

Ex-Secretary W. H. SEWARD has been heard from in Pekin.

Geo. Ottinger, W. L. Phillips, Chas. Livingston, Chas. Savage, Andrew Burt and Jas. Finnemons, officers of the Mormon Militia, were arrested at Salt Lake City, yesterday, by a United States Marshal, for rebellion.

JULIA WARD HOWE and forty-nine other Boston women, have published a card in favor of a World's Peace Congress, and calling a preliminary meeting at Boston.

ALBERT M. SIMPSON was run over on the railroad and killed, near Malden, Mass., yesterday.

JACOB HOFFMAN, a prominent lawyer and politician of Pennsylvania, died at Reading yesterday at the age of sixty-five.

JOHN G. SAXE lectured before the Maryland Institute at Baltimore, last evening, on "French Folks at Home."

F. C. PLUMPTRE, D. D., master of University College, Oxford, died yesterday.

Reports from South America say that business is paralyzed at Montevideo, and an attack on the city is threatened by the Blanco party.

A project for the erection of a building for the Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo, Ohio, was set on foot, last week, at the Convention of the Laymen's Institute, and $24,000 raised toward carrying it into effect.

JOHN DIXON and ED. B. KITTREDGE were killed in Boston, on Sunday night, while coupling cars.

The defaulting cashier of the American Steel Tool Manufacturing Company, of Boston, was arrested at Ottawa, Canada, Saturday, and taken back to Boston.

The fire at Baldwinsville, on Saturday night, destroyed thirteen buildings valued in the aggregate at $28,000.

RUDOLPH BURKIE, a lawyer, formerly of this City, was found dead in his office at Watertown, yesterday morning. An inquest will be held.

A fire occurred in the oil refinery of VAN STORIS & STEWART, at Titusville, Penn., yesterday, occasioning a loss of $15,000 to $20,000.

Thirty thousand seals had been captured near St. Paul and St. George Islands, Alaska, up to the 10th of October, and 4,000 more are expected before the season closes.

A desperado named DONOVAN attacked Mr. SHAFER and two others in a brewery, at Buffalo, and injured them severely with a pocket-knife.

The Legislature of Alabama, met yesterday.

Four steamers were burned on the river at Evansville, Ind., yesterday. Their aggregate value was $105,000. One woman was burned to death.

ALPHEUS WEIGHT, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Springfield, Ill., was run over and killed in a railroad depot at Chicago.

The Branch Mint at New-Orleans is discontinued, for want of an appropriation for its support. The property has been turned over to the Assistant Treasurer.

The trial of the Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville rioters is in progress at New-Orleans.

The body of a woman washed ashore at Chapeldonan, Scotland, is supposed to be that of Mrs. HAYDE, of Chicago, one of the passengers of the *Cimbria*.

The Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn on Wednesday next Monday, Thanksgiving Day intervening.

The Business of the Astor Committees.

Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR and his friends have now had ample time in which to prepare a defense of their recent conduct, and we have no doubt that many of our readers will be curious to learn what they have found to say for themselves. Their case has been put forward in the minor organ of the Ring in this City, by the foreign conspirators who tried to bring the City Government into disrepute last Spring; and from that the wondrous tale was passed on to the smaller fry of "New-York correspondents," who may be called, without offense, the scavengers of the Press. With these means of publicity open to them, the Astor Committee ought to be able to make a tolerably good appearance in the field. Now, what does their story amount to? In the first place, it is pleaded, in behalf of Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, that he is a very rich man, and therefore could not possibly do any wrong. His wealth, it is contended, ought to place him above comment or criticism. Newspaper articles are all very well for vulgar people, but Mr. ASTOR is like the golden calf—we ought to stick him on a high pedestal and worship him. This is a view which comes well enough from the *World*, but it is open to the objection that it is founded on the worst species of "snobbism"—the blind and groveling worship of money-bags. We are accustomed here to judge a man by his actions, not by the length of his purse. If Mr. ASTOR were ten times as rich as he is, the community would be very apt to believe that he is only a fallible mortal after all, and would hold him to a strict account for any willful deception which he practiced upon them.

The next plea is that Mr. J. J. ASTOR did, of his own free will and purpose, and moved thereto by a spasm of generosity which has never returned again, buy a tug at the enormous cost of $3,000, and present it to the Government during the war. We can only say that no one would have expected it of him—but what it has to do with his connivance at a fraud on the tax-payers of this City, the counsel for the defendants do not explain. Mr. ASTOR might as well urge in mitigation of his offense that although he has played a very shabby trick with his fellow-citizens, he really loses no opportunity of raising his rents, never repairs a street if he can help himself, and takes good care to do less for his tenants than any landlord in the City. Not one word does Mr. ASTOR say in answer to the accusation that he and his Committee could not possibly have examined the Controller's books in the time they devoted to the work, and that they have no idea themselves how the money is accounted for which has somehow been made away with. With regard to Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, the extenuating circumstance in his favor, it appears, is, that he knows so little of financial affairs as to allow a defalcation of half a million to occur in his own bank, which he never afterward could trace. The rest of the Committee plead that they only did as they were told, and would have lost a good deal if they had been insubordinate to Mr. ASTOR and the City authorities. We may, therefore, dismiss them with the contempt they deserve.

This is, without exaggeration, the essence of the defense submitted by the Astor Committee, through the medium of the journal which advocates picking and stealing, out of a very natural regard for consistency, and respect for the traditions of early life. The statements in question have been transmitted, with other lies and garbage, to a small section of the provincial Press, where it has figured very conspicuously for a week past. We have been asked how we can undertake to censure persons of limited means for selling themselves to the Ring, when there are such men as JOHN JACOB ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR doing the same thing without a blush. There is a great deal of force in the question; especially when taken in connection with the *World's* new reading of an old text—namely, that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to commit a wrong. But although the question referred to may lessen our tendency to criticise the poorer slaves of the "Ring," it does not exculpate Mr. ASTOR and his friends. The only thing that Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR has ever done for this City is to assist to his utmost in imposing upon it a rule under which heavy taxes are wrung from the people, for the benefit of half a dozen "politicians." He knows very well that the Controller is bound by law to issue a properly audited report of his accounts, and that Mr. CONNOLLY had no right to call in private citizens to absolve him from this duty. He is aware that if the Controller's report is deliberately concealed for years together, there must be some object in concealing it. He is also aware that the tax-payers have a right to see this report, and in the full knowledge of these facts, and in order to save the assessments on his own property, he came out on the eve of an election and ordered the public to hold their tongues, to leave off clamoring for a proper statement of receipts and expenditure, because he, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, had settled everything with the Controller, and was perfectly satisfied with the result. If this is not the insolence of wealth carried to its extreme point, the public are never likely to see it.

There is, we again admit, a left-handed sort of excuse for Mr. MOSES TAYLOR. But a man who knew so little of the affairs of his own bank as to allow half a million to be abstracted from it, is a very pretty person indeed to come forward and vouch for the accuracy of the Controller's accounts. Moreover, once upon a time Mr. MOSES TAYLOR "fixed" a bill of a certain gas company against the City, and submitted to a heavy "shave" by the Ring. We use expressions in referring to this little transaction which Mr. TAYLOR will readily understand. There were many persons, just before election, weak enough to say to themselves and their friends, "the City accounts must be all right, because men like ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR are guarantees for their correctness." It is probable that such persons begin to understand how egregiously they permitted themselves to be duped. There is nothing like proof before the public today that the worst frauds have not been perpetrated at the expense of the public in the Controller's Department. There may be a deficit, or there may not be—but what we positively allege is that the suppression of the Controller's Reports is in itself a highly suspicious circumstance, and that Mr. ASTOR and Mr. MOSES TAYLOR lent themselves to this fraud, at least, with their eyes open. The day will come when the public will bring them to a reckoning of one kind or other; but in the meantime we ask Democrats in the West to understand that if they want to run an honest candidate for the next Presidential election, they must prepare themselves for an expenditure of money in behalf of HOFFMAN which will give them all their work to do. Men like Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of whom they may have heard, gladly become instruments in the hands of the Tammany Ring, for the sole purpose of saving a drain on their own pockets. The corruption is widespread and universal. Senator HENDRICKS would be very much insulted if we compared him with Gov. HOFFMAN, but we can assure him that the wires are being laid for Gov. HOFFMAN's election as President, and that even thus early money is being spent. Tammany is in the full flush of success, and thanks partly to JOHN JACOB ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR, it has an unlimited command over the public purse for the next two years. It will make an active use of its time. We throw out these hints to the Democrats in the West for their own good, and in consideration of the fact that the journal, which gave them precisely the same advice last Spring, has taken the thirty pieces of silver, and left them in the lurch.

Central States and the Peace of Europe.

The consistent tendency of the European history of the last ten years has been either toward the absorption of the small States into one great Power, or, what amounts to very much the same thing, to a federative union under certain stipulations dictated by the most powerful of its members. Italy presents an example of the one; Prussia and the North-German Confederation illustrate both modes of the process of national aggrandisement. No careful observer of the existing current of events can doubt that the process is destined to proceed much further than it has hitherto done. The very existence of so formidable a Power as the new German Confederation or Empire, moving in obedience to a single political impulse and animated by a single national will, necessitates alliances among our of its neighbors that have cause to distrust it. When such alliances become permanent, the process of agglomeration is already half complete, and the lines are traced which are to inclose the great federative nationalities of the future. Speaking very broadly, the Continent of Europe contains materials for three great groups of allied nations—the Teutonic, the Latin and the Sclavonic. The well-known sympathy of the Scandinavian races with France, cannot be expected to counterbalance the necessity which their territorial position imposes for alliance with Russia. Austria seems ethnologically predestinated for partition between Germany and Russia; for Turkey, as an independent State, there is no place in any group of civilized nations.

Noting this obvious historical tendency, it may seem strange enough to have a proposal seriously broached for inverting the order of events, and recommencing the old process of disintegration. The constitution of Alsace and Lorraine into a neutral State, is, there can be no doubt, being at this moment discussed as a preliminary of an armistice, and presents, moreover, so hopeful a compromise between terms apparently so irreconcilable that there can be but one desire for its acceptance. Germany was willing to be satisfied with it, at an early stage of the struggle; from the spirit lately displayed by the German chiefs and people it would, we must admit, be rash to expect them to be satisfied with it now. The reasons in favor of such a proposal are numerous. Much as it may seem to be at variance with existing political affinities, a glance at the map will show that it is one of those exceptional measures necessary for the undisturbed operation of the more comprehensive law. After a struggle so desperate as the present, no one pretends to say that France can give herself up to peaceful development while Germany retains two of her ancient provinces, and possesses the ability of throwing an army into Champagne on the first intimation of a renewal of the unburied feud. On the other hand, the Germans are right in saying that France has too long raved about the left bank of the Rhine, to render her continued fretting on that river a satisfactory settlement of an irreconcilable quarrel. The question of frontier will be a perpetual incitement to warfare, as long as the present combatants stand confronting each other with only a river or a range of hills between them.

On the north they are already separated by the neutral territory of Belgium, on the south-east Switzerland interposes in a similar manner, and the creation of a neutral State out of Alsace and Lorraine would just complete the neutral belt of territory which would keep their frontiers apart along their entire extent.

As to the prospects of such a community, we have the example of Republican Switzerland, and monarchical Belgium, to show that under either form of Government a guaranteed neutrality, and consequent freedom from excessive military burdens, is highly conducive to industrial and social progress. There are, doubtless, many difficulties in the way of a permanent guarantee for the existence of any such new State. It evidently becomes every year more difficult to localize an European quarrel. When the Great Powers, who would necessarily be the parties to any such guarantee, were arrayed against each other, this as well as other obligations mutually contracted, might very probably be cast to the winds. The neutrality of Belgium was only preserved at the outset of the present war because neither France nor Prussia cared to have a fresh opponent in England. But England herself is again drifting into a continental quarrel which, and as it may, must leave her less confident in contracting new engagements, and less capable of executing them. With all its inevitable drawbacks, however, the scheme offers greater promise of a lasting peace than any other that has been proposed.

Remedies for Abuses in Railroad Management.

The amendment to the Constitution of Michigan by which railroad tariffs for freight and passengers are made subject to legislative control, is one of many signs of popular impatience in regard to the exercise of power by great corporations. Valuable privileges are sought, and then are used disadvantageously to the people whose representatives have granted them. The local interests of a State are injured by business organizations which it has created; enterprises sanctioned under a belief that they are to operate beneficially, are so manipulated that they prejudice what their promoters professed to help. The general tendency of railroad management is to produce this result. Through traffic takes the precedence of local, and is carried on more advantageous terms, passengers pay less, relatively, for long routes than for short ones. Competing lines are bought up, and monopolies became masters of the situation. These are some of the evils which the Michigan amendment is intended to correct; and they are evils from which almost every State suffers in a greater or less degree.

Whether local legislation may be relied upon to correct them is, however, a question to which experience does not furnish a very satisfactory answer. The Legislatures are far from immaculate. The lobby has become a power, which the money and patronage of railroad companies easily explain. They take possession, literally, of the members, and bribe them to enact any law which corporate convenience seems to require. The Erie has exemplified both the extent of this influence, and the uses to which it is applied, more shamelessly than any other corporation, but it is far from being alone in its infamy. Nor is our Legislature exceptional in its corruption. Harrisburg is not many degrees removed in rascality from Albany. The movement for a convention to amend the Pennsylvania Constitution derives most of its force from the audacity with which members of the Legislature sell their votes, and the power which corporations have thus acquired for purposes at variance with the public weal. Similar examples might be drawn from other States—all telling a tale well calculated to shake confidence in the efficacy of the means to be employed in Michigan to arrest the present tendencies in railroad management.

The universality of the grievances complained of, and the unsatisfactory results of reliance upon remedial action of a local character, are circumstances which suggest the desirableness of Federal legislation on the general railroad question. Railroad charges and management so directly affect the industrial and commercial interests of communities that rigid and honest supervision is indispensable. Producers and consumers, East and West, have a common concern in the cost of transportation, in the extension of facilities, and in a management which realizes responsibility to the public, as well as the desire for profit on the part of stockholders. The drift of things is, however, altogether the other way. Railroad companies are the masters of the community instead of its servants. They stifle competition, disregard local wants, and by amalgamation secure arbitrary control of the leading avenues of trade and travel. Single railroads are but links in a vast chain; and a few combinations are rapidly acquiring a supremacy which bodes no good to the future of our internal commerce. A little arrangement among themselves will soon enable them to charge what they please, to run the lines as they please, and to set local protestations at defiance.

If an adequate remedy is ever to be applied, it must come from Congress. There are careful observers who profess to see in the distance the development of influences which will enable combined railroad companies to dictate Federal laws as effectually as FISK, Jr., now dictates the course of Gov. HOFFMAN and his party at Albany. But that stage has not been reached,—and never will be if the country can be induced to exact timely interference to check the progress of railroad consolidation and monopoly, and to enforce conditions that are essential to the protection of public interests. The constitutional right of Congress to do this may have been doubtful so long as railroads were limited to the States under whose laws they were severally organized. But State boundaries are no longer respected in railroad construction or management, and State jurisdiction, therefore, no longer suffices to regulate the leading roads. The conflict of jurisdiction is in itself an evil, to be remedied if possible. And when a line runs through three States, and combined lines run across half the continent, there is a necessity for checks and guarantees which no one State can enforce. The authority by virtue of which Congress regulates the commerce of the lakes and navigable rivers, is alone equal to the proper regulation of the enormous traffic between the States over which railroad combinations now exercise almost unchecked control.

Breech-Loaders for the National Guard.

Ever since the close of the war the Government has been busy in preparing a supply of improved small arms for any future emergency. The appropriations for the purpose have not been large, but considerable progress has been made in getting the work done. In 1861 the supply of arms on hand was utterly inadequate to the demand, and it became necessary to purchase from England, Belgium, and France, or wherever the desired weapons could be found. It is not likely, however, that any future war will find us similarly unprepared. Last month the Government sold some 600,000 muskets, but it is safe to estimate that at least a million stand of serviceable small arms are still in reserve. Most of these are, of course, muzzle-loaders, but we could, at very short notice, put 150,000 men in the field, armed with as good, if not better, guns than those used by any army in the world. Additional troops could be supplied as fast as they were organized.

At the recent trial of breech-loading guns in St. Louis, the Springfield rifled musket, altered to a breech-loader, was pronounced second only to the Remington gun, and our army has already been supplied with these pieces. The work of altering muzzle into breech-loaders is steadily but slowly going on at the Springfield Arsenal, and at least one hundred thousand have already been thus converted. During the war the production of new guns at the above arsenal ranged as high as a thousand a day, and as there is a good supply of the necessary tools prepared, a similar number of breech-loaders could be readily turned out should they be required. As our army, moreover, is to be reduced from its present strength, 54,978, to 30,000 by the first of next July, there will be some five thousand extra breech-loaders available from that source, in addition to the reserve already in hand.

It is very evident, from these figures, that the supply of breech-loaders is at present ample for any probable army contingency, and that the time has come when an issue of improved arms can properly be made to the various States for distribution among the militia. During Gov. FENTON's administration, a State Board assembled in this City to decide upon the best arm for issue to the National Guard, but although its examination was very thorough, no action was taken on the report of the Board from want of the necessary funds to carry out its recommendation. Several of our prominent City regiments, however, have taken the matter in hand, and propose ere long to supply themselves with breech-loaders, if they do not received them from the State or General Government. The Seventh, Ninth, and Seventy-first have already taken steps toward changing their present muskets for breech-loaders, and will probably complete the arrangement before the close of the present drill season. It is expected, of course, that the State will reimburse the regiments for the money thus expended, but Col. CLARK and his brother officers deserve much commendation for their promptness in supplying this urgent need of their commands. It will take the men some time to perfect themselves in the new manual necessary for the altered pieces, so that the sooner they receive them the better. It would be well if the Government would issue some of its surplus improved arms, so that the National Guard and the Regular Army might be supplied with exactly the same weapons; but we are glad to learn that in any event it will not be long before all the principal military organizations of this City are armed with better guns than either of the armies now contending together in Europe.

Boiler Explosions.

Among the "preventible accidents" of late recorded in our columns, explosions of steam-boilers have occupied a prominent place. That the exercise of reasonable care is sufficient to insure almost absolute immunity from catastrophes such as those at Charlestown and Hamilton is admitted by experts as an established fact—always presuming that those in charge of so dangerous an element as steam are acquainted with the conditions under which it is converted from a good servant to a fearful master. There is, however, a tendency to regard these accidents in a spirit that often permits those really responsible for them to escape blame. As a general rule it may be asserted that every boiler explosion happens because some one has been careless; and this carelessness is more frequently attributable to the owner and employer than to the unfortunate mechanic who, in most cases, loses his life.

We boast, not without reason, that America stands at the head of the engineering world in the construction of mechanical apparatus and in general ingenuity in their use. Yet in no country is there a greater disregard of the ordinary conditions of safety in the management of machinery. Boilers which would elsewhere be pronounced unfit for service are to be found in abundance throughout this and other States; and despite the ease with which properly trained engineers and firemen may be obtained, these murderous shells are in many cases committed to the charge of incompetent men. A leading authority upon the steam engine has well remarked that "any man can drive an engine when everything goes right; but it requires an engineer to see that things don't go wrong." As iron will wear and break, and is, under any circumstances, liable to imperceptible injury, the liability of something to "go wrong" should be guarded against by all available means.

If existing laws are not sufficiently strict, changes should be made that will insure a more honest supervision both of materials and men than is now exercised. The employer who permits the use of an injured and dangerous boiler, or who intrusts its working to an incompetent engineer, is clearly accessory to the deaths of those killed in an explosion, and he should be made to pay corresponding penalties.

Russia's Position in the East.

In spite of the semi-official disclaimers of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, there can be no doubt that the note of the Russian Government announcing the modification of the treaty of 1856, in regard to the closing of the Black Sea to the fleet, may be accepted as a determination to abolish the whole treaty.

Not only does the discretionary right of withdrawing in one particular, claimed by Russia, imply, as Earl GRANVILLE says in his reply, its right to withdraw in any other, but this restriction was really the only one which Russia has not in substance long ago invaded and, to her purposes, practically abolished. The cession of territory which consecrated that treaty has been more than neutralized by active Pan-Sclavic propaganda in all the Sclavonic Provinces of Turkey; so that not only are the populations of that race, as far as Macedonia, perfectly docile to the word from St. Petersburg, but the Hellenic national feeling on which alone England and Turkey could, if they had been wise, have based an Anti-Sclavic organization, has been utterly paralyzed by the indifference of the Western Powers to its claims and utility. Today, by force of Sclavonic schools and conspiracies in the mixed provinces, and conspiracies alone in the Danubian, the Sclavonic subjects of Turkey are ready to rise at a word from the Czar, whose moral boundary is not, therefore, that of the treaty of 1856, but that of the next Sclavonic insurrection.

By the same treaty Russia was bound not to construct any arsenal or fortress on the shore of the Black Sea. But while only clearing the harbor of Sebastopol of obstructions, she has completely evaded the restriction by building at Nicholaieff, on the River Bug, twenty miles from its mouth, a fortress far stronger than Sebastopol, and more adapted to the new requirements of warfare, while the interval of river affords facilities for defense which make it impregnable to naval attack. Its harbor advantages, though not naturally so great as those of Sebastopol, have been improved to a degree known to no one outside of the administration connected therewith. Iron-clad gun-boats have been constructed at interior arsenals, and transported piece-meal to Nicholaieff, where a fleet of them sufficient to sweep the Bosphorus and Dardanelles of all Turkish ships, or to defy all Turkish shore defenses, is now ready. They are said to be of the monitor plan. So that, without having a ship or a cannon mounted on the Black Sea, Russia is better prepared for a war on its waters than in the Crimean campaigns. The proffered opening of the Straits for the entry of the Turkish fleet is simply the invitation of the spider to the fly.

But the Muscovite astuteness has been no less busy and successful in clearing away the diplomatic than the military obstacles to success. When the Cretan insurrection was fortuitously precipitated by the intrigues of the Emperor of France, it fell naturally and speedily into the hands of the Russian Government, who by its able and prescient Minister at Constantinople directed it (mainly through our own agents in Crete, Athens and Constantinople,) according to Russian plans. During this insurrection the Turkish provinces in Europe, one after the other, made demonstrations of revolutionary activity which were never allowed to pass beyond control, but went far enough to secure concessions which were never contemplated by the treaty of 1856. Among others the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, though in the Russian interest and agitated by Russian agents, was, when effected, protested against by the Czar as an infraction of the treaty in question. This diplomatic remonstrance, then inexplicable, becomes now clear—it is the pretext for the abolition of the treaty on the ground that broken agreements hold no one.

Having thus by able intrigue, and abler strategic constructions and preparations, paralyzed the Turkish Administration in its European provinces, and enabled itself to pour on any point of its Turkish frontier any number of soldiers, it only remains to Russia to precipitate a collision, and with all its railways to flood European Turkey with its armies, sweep the Turkish fleet, weak, ill-provided and undisciplined, from the Straits, and if England is not prompt and provided, to seize and hold the Dardanelles against English ships from the Mediterranean.

The Russian fleet will be fitted with all the results of our experience in ordnance and defense; their sailors are admirably disciplined and drilled; and Admiral BOUTAKOFF, to whom, probably, the command of the fleet will fall, is an able, energetic officer, a disciplinarian of the Suwaroff type, a veteran of Sebastopol, and intimately acquainted with the Turkish forces, as well as with the English marine. He is one of a family of Admirals. "Fighting BOUTAKOFF," in command at Cronstadt, being his elder brother, and he enjoys the unlimited confidence of the Czar and the passionate devotion of all his subordinates. Of IGNATIEFF, Ambassador at Constantinople, it is not necessary to speak. The oldest diplomatist in the Russian service, he has devoted many years to the preparation of this field, is fertile in expedient, and knows every weak spot in the Turkish Empire, as well as every foible in his European colleagues.

MINOR TOPICS.

As some business of importance was to be transacted, yesterday, in the New-York Star Chamber, otherwise known as Room 12, we sent a couple of reporters there for the purpose of making the public acquainted with the proceedings. The owls which have recently visited the City Parks cannot have caused greater consternation among the sparrows than our representatives occasioned to the presiding deities of Room 12. Their habits and disposition incline them to love solitude, and they have an unaffected horror of the public. Business, therefore, was disposed of in a very few minutes. The reporters would not budge, and so the cases were quickly adjourned. We shall try again, next time, but probably Room 12 will be moved to a dark corner before that, or perhaps the "Court" will sit in the cellar. There cannot, however, be anything wrong about this plan of dispensing justice, because Mr. STOUGHTON is a well-known "constitutional" lawyer and he thoroughly approves of Room 12.

There is no limit to the depravity of man. It actually appears that Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, familiarly known as the "Big Judge," who ran on the Tammany ticket for Register at the recent election, had the audacity to vote for LEDWITH for Mayor. For proof of the fact we have the affidavit of one of those "faithful sentinels on the watch-tower of freedom," a Tammany inspector. This guardian of the sacrecy of the ballot, having his individual doubts of the loyalty of the Big Judge, or else being incited thereto by his masters, TWEED and SWEENY, took the precaution to "dip" the Judge's ballot "in red ink" before depositing it in the box, and by this simple expedient detected the Judge's perfidy. It is said that a meeting of the Tammany Sachems has been called, and Judge CONNOLLY is to be forthwith expelled from the ranks of the Democratic Party. This, we submit, is altogether too mild a punishment. He ought to be lynched.

Unless some definite and satisfactory step is speedily taken to secure improved up-town travel, the Legislature will be very likely to do something not altogether satisfactory. Year after year vigorous efforts have been made at the end of the session to defeat schemes of a sinister character, or which threatened to interfere with the property-interests of the wealthy class. The plea always has been that if bad men could be kept out of the enterprise, good men would take hold of it before the next session. So much was at least implied in the opposition to the Broadway bill last Spring. Yet we are within six weeks of another session, and nothing has been done to meet an urgent public want. This procrastination is unwise, as well as unjust. Our citizens need facilities for reaching Harlem and other upper parts of the island, and they will have them. If our rich citizens suffer from the success of a scheme at variance with their wishes, they must blame themselves. Their indifference will react unpleasantly upon their own interests.

Accounts furnished by cable of the fortifications at Azoff, and the monitors collected at Nikolaief combine, with other indications, to show that Russia has been quietly preparing for war, and stands now determined to carry her point, cost what it may. Public opinion in Russia can scarcely be called a power in the State, but the fact of an obviously warlike sentiment among the people, shows that the humiliations imposed by the Treaty of 1856 have only been tolerated till an opportunity arose for casting them aside. In Austria, as in England, public opinion is divided on the question of war. Such a division means even more in Austria than in England, since there is the obvious danger of the Sclavonic subjects of FRANCIS JOSEPH changing their allegiance, without much ceremony, to the ruler of a kindred race.

A suspension of work upon the City Post-office illustrates the folly of the course pursued by Congress in attempting to regulate too arbitrarily in the minute points of construction. It should be enough that in the judgment of the Government architect a certain sum will suffice for the construction of the edifice. His estimates are fair subjects for revision; but if his fidelity be conceded, the details of the work should be left in his hands, subject only to checks imposed in the Treasury. Congress, however, listened to disappointed jobbers, and under the pretense of protecting the public, imposed impracticable conditions. The result is now apparent. The work is stopped at a season when it might be prosecuted most advantageously; injuries in done to the workmen employed; and general interests suffer from the delay. This is one of the matters in which our Federal law-makers meddle too much.

The value of the new Election law has been tested elsewhere than in this City. The first testimony in its favor came from South Carolina, and from a Democratic source. Here we have had ample proofs of its efficacy in restraining fraud, and securing the prompt punishment of offenders. Now, we hear of its wholesome operation in other parts of this State. In the United States District Court at Auburn thirteen persons were convicted of illegal voting, and were sentenced by Judge HALL to brief terms of imprisonment, with the remark that hereafter severer punishments would be inflicted. These are but a small part of the army of repeaters and non-residents whom Tammany dispersed throughout the State, with the view of compassing for losses in this City. Federal officials brought the thirteen to justice, and more remain behind. When the law is amended in some particulars, and the country becomes familiar with its operation, the ballot-box will everywhere be guarded against offenses fatal to its integrity.

Assistant Treasurer TUTTLE appears to be the official *Sip Van Winkle* of the hour. The story of CYRUS FIELD's gold medal, to be found in our Washington dispatches of this morning, will henceforth rank alongside of the choicest episodes of foreign red-tape officialism. More than two years ago the original medal was quite

...ly deposited in the bureau of the careful Assistant Treasurer TUTTLE. President JOHNSON went out, and President GRANT came in, but Mr. TUTTLE and his charge remained undisturbed. A hue and cry was raised about the medal, but its guardian was blissfully unconscious of everything save the safety of his precious charge. The rest of the official world concluded it was stolen, and Congress voted another $5,000 for a new one. The new one was made and presented, but still Mr. TUTTLE remained as unconscious of the march of events as the original medal reposing in his drawer. At length, some happy inspiration comes to him, and the Assistant Treasurer philosophically inquires of his chief why Mr. FIELD does not come for his medal. Here is a man in whose custody the national archives would be safe.

If, as the London *Times* asserts, the restoration of the Emperor NAPOLEON is "on the cards," it is much to be desired for the sake of France that it may stay there for the amusement of third-rate diplomatists who forget that the time for shuffling and packing nations and provinces has gone by. Whatever France owes to NAPOLEON III. in the past, it could only visit with execration and contempt a restoration of his rule. What the mass of the peasantry would do in such an event, perhaps no man in France or out of it, can at this moment confidently say. What the artisans and the mass of the inhabitants of the towns would do is not difficult to predict. NAPOLEON III., if ever restored, which is very unlikely, must be restored by foreign bayonets, and kept in his place by the power that put him there.

The Working Women's Protective Union is a development of woman's rights which everybody must approve. The Union stops short of those employed in household service, probably recognizing the fact that did it venture into that field, the employers and not the employed would be the proper subjects for relief. The great army of householders who patiently submit to the remorseless tyranny of female servants, might advantageously take a leaf from the book of the Working Women's Protective Union. A mutual association for protection against domestic scourges, in the shape of bad servants, might help to inaugurate a reform which everybody says must begin somewhere, while nobody professes to have any idea of the proper point of departure.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL is said to contemplate the merging of the Post-offices at Greenpoint and Williamsburg into that of Brooklyn. If greater rapidity of service between New-York and Brooklyn could be obtained, the general public would be quite content to see any amount of consolidation effected, even to the obliteration of Brooklyn itself as a central office. We are assured that forty-eight hours is quite a common interval between the postage of a letter in New-York and its delivery in Brooklyn. Even the enormities of the Pennsylvania Central mail service are not quite so bad as this.

The Methodist Book Concern Safe Robbery—Who is the Guilty Party?

Copies of the following editorial article, prepared for this week's edition of the *Christian Advocate* of this City, were distributed, yesterday, among the clergymen who attended the afternoon meeting of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The italics, as we give them, are in the original copy. The report is presented in our columns solely upon the authority of the editor of the *Advocate*, and without the indorsement of the Times:

"It has not been forgotten by our readers that about the end of last August there occurred a robbery of the safe in the Mission Room, on Broadway. Some fears connected with the affair were published in these columns soon afterward, and the patient waiting of those interested to know all about it was solicited until such time as the necessary investigations could be made by those having the matter in hand. Since then we have said nothing about it publicly; but the end having been at last reached, our promise and the proprieties of the case require of us a statement of the chief facts as they have been developed. Only a few days after the robbery, our Missionary Secretary had taken any cognizance of the case, Dr. HARRIS' official duties required him to go to Ohio; but he remained absent but a few days. Immediately upon his return he called together, informally, some dozen members of the Missionary Board, to consult with Dr. DURBIN and himself as to the best method by which to proceed in the case. It was the expressed opinion of all present that it was desirable that the Missionary Board should take the case in hand, and it was agreed that it would be wisest to refer the whole matter to a select committee, the personnel of which was also agreed upon. The plan thus informally indicated was adopted at the regular monthly meeting of the Board a few days later. The Committee took the matter in hand, and at the October meeting of the Board reported their work. It appeared that the outer door of the safe had been opened in the usual way—the inner one had been broken; that there were but two persons, the Assistant Corresponding Secretary and the Recording Secretary, who were acquainted with the combinations of the lock or could open the safe, unless a knowledge of the *combination had been surreptitiously obtained by some other persons*. The system of combinations had never been written down, but was held in memory by these two officials. The circumstances of the robbery made it very manifest that it was the work of parties well acquainted with the premises, and the report intimated that the suspicions of the Committee were strongly inclined toward certain unnamed parties. It appeared also that only a few days after the robbery most of the stolen property was brought back by the Recording Secretary, who refused to give any information respecting the parties from whom he received it. There were also intimations that some sort of promises, it was not said what, had been given by Dr. DURBIN, to whom most of it belonged, before it was given up to him. But no proof was given that he had in any wise compromitted himself in the affair. The property returned was almost entirely of a kind not easily available to the robbers. A coupon Government bond of $1,000, and a considerable amount of money, specie and currency, was not then returned. Some time afterward most of the money came back by the same way as that by which the other property had been received. The thousand dollar bond is still missing. The Recording Secretary, when inquired of by the Committee by what means he came into possession of the property, declined to reveal the name of the parties who brought it to him, pleading obligations that bound him conscientiously to that course. The Board were not satisfied with the report, or rather with the state of affairs as reported by the Committee. The subject was, therefore, recommitted to Bishop JANES, who was instructed to associate with himself five other members of the Board, and to further prosecute the inquiry. The Bishop called to his help the same persons who had constituted the first Committee. Their report was presented to the Board last week, which, however, in no important particular changed the aspects of the case, and ended by recommending that nothing further was advisable to be done, save the former report, and the *report was adopted by the Board*—but not without a decided dissent from a respectable, if not a numerous, minority. We report the facts without comments."

Reception at the Academy of Design—Fourth Winter Exhibition.

A reception and private view of the pictures now on exhibition at the Academy of Design took place at the Academy, last evening. These receptions are usually well attended, and last night was no exception to the rule, comprising as it did most of our literary, artistic, and other celebrities, together with the lady members of their families. Visitors were received at the top of the grand staircase by Mr. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, the courteous Corresponding Secretary of the Academy, and by several of the other officers of the institution, and conducted to the brilliantly-lighted rooms there to admire the gems of art displayed for their delectation. On these occasions the crowd is generally too large to permit of the pictures being seen to advantage, and all critical notice of them must, therefore, be deferred. The centre of attraction we may say, however, was the picture of the great French painter BOUGUEREAU, entitled "Orestes Pursued by the Furies," noticeable as well for its size as its undoubted artistic merit, and which has been loaned to the Academy by Mr. S. P. AVERY. WARREN'S "Landing of the Pilgrims," and Mr. BIERSTADT'S "Emerald Pool" also had their circles of admirers. There are 372 pictures in the exhibition, which is now open to the public.

POLITICAL.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Returns of the Vote for Governor by Counties Compared with the Vote in 1868.

We give below official returns of the vote for Governor at the late election in all the counties in this State except New-York and Kings. From Hamilton and Putnam Counties we have the majorities only, but these are reported to be official:

Counties.	1868 Grisw'ld.	1868 Hoffm'n.	1870 Woodford.	1870 Hoffm'n.
Albany	11009	14078	11779	12847
Allegany	5209	5869	5418	3747
Broome	4608	3859	3104	3897
Cattaraugus	6120	2815	6109	3742
Cayuga	6129	4974	7120	4906
Chautauqua	6339	4509	7179	4323
Chemung	3846	2778	3602	3023
Chenango	6266	4137	5458	4068
Clinton	4308	2738	3799	4419
Columbia	5360	5075	5415	5064
Cortland	4075	3130	3026	2812
Delaware	6398	4898	5369	4447
Dutchess	8262	7888	8439	6788
Erie	11124	16023	12687	15871
Essex	3472	3158	3169	2812
Franklin	3394	2290	3078	2343
Ful'n & Ham'n	3557	3160	3064	3023
Genesee	4239	3863	3701	3545
Greene	3432	3904	3109	3753
Herkimer	6341	4116	4971	4020
Jefferson	6641	6865	7310	6740
Kings	36149	41419	.....	.....
Lewis	2397	1368	2026	1026
Livingston	4793	3511	4206	3969
Madison	4935	3991	4238	3811
Monroe	11538	10258	10200	9148
Montgomery	3928	3935	3588	4319
New-York	65373	119233	.....	.....
Niagara	5067	4705	4701	4351
Oneida	12556	11905	12149	10619
Onondaga	12641	9819	11949	8637
Ontario	5728	4329	5084	4317
Orange	8088	7867	7870	7407
Orleans	3323	2493	2807	2320
Oswego	9922	6170	8079	6028
Otsego	6540	6115	5923	5847
Putnam	1540	1746	.....	261
Queens	4822	5549	4409	6805
Rensselaer	10707	10256	9830	11165
Richmond	3155	3131	1928	3799
Rockland	1843	2790	1407	2159
St. Lawrence	11855	4014	10000	3618
Saratoga	5429	5390	6056	5168
Schenectady	3456	2883	3243	2444
Schoharie	2897	2725	2906	4530
Schuyler	2707	2047	2606	3118
Seneca	3308	3390	3016	3145
Steuben	8875	6551	7390	6832
Suffolk	4898	4254	4334	4056
Sullivan	2333	2728	2094	2831
Tioga	4007	3222	3878	3125
Tompkins	4637	3138	3668	3002
Ulster	7359	6638	7416	6833
Warren	2669	2291	2490	2423
Washington	6632	4111	5767	4249
Wayne	6261	4446	5443	4942
Westchester	8388	11949	9041	10961
Wyoming	3021	2650	2838	2400
Yates	3139	1760	2747	1865
Total	411,355	439,301	374,124	397,114

The official canvass of the vote in Kings and New-York Counties has not yet been completed. The complete unofficial returns show the following aggregate results:

	Woodford.	Hoffman.
Kings	23,416	38,460
New-York	34,472	85,651
Total	56,888	123,111

Add to these the totals in the remaining counties as above given, and we have the following as the aggregate vote in the State: For WOODFORD, 374,002; HOFFMAN, 397,945; HOFFMAN'S majority, 23,943.

The Funding Bill—Official Vote.

	For.	Against.
Albany	11,339	11,549
Allegany	618	6,382
Broome	3,223	4,618
Cattaraugus	1,978	5,619
Cayuga	3,120	5,040
Chautauqua	136	6,165
Chemung	3,543	3,781
Chenango	801	6,397
Clinton	268	4,380
Columbia	4,442	5,010
Cortland	377	4,216
Delaware	3,314	4,316
Dutchess	1,836	8,619
Erie	.....	.....
Essex	1,469	3,540
Franklin	12	3,317
Fulton and Hamilton	3,322	3,140
Genesee	624	4,443
Greene	3,208	3,408
Herkimer	.....	.....
Jefferson	4,303	7,055
Kings	.....	.....
Lewis	2,319	2,365
Livingston	1,029	3,949
Madison	2,284	5,794
Monroe	3,534	9,809
Montgomery	2,970	3,601
New-York	.....	.....
Niagara	268	4,000
Oneida	9,223	11,631
Onondaga	5,916	11,218
Ontario	626	5,503
Orange	5,912	8,140
Orleans	316	3,045
Oswego	749	7,863
Otsego	645	10,498
Putnam	453	1,008
Queens	1,782	3,479
Rensselaer	3,321	7,748
Richmond	1,588	812
Rockland	1,518	1,289
St. Lawrence	2,261	10,424
Saratoga	3,128	6,043
Schenectady	3,008	3,043
Schoharie	.....	.....
Schuyler	1,009	3,161
Seneca	1,275	3,959
Steuben	3,928	8,987
Suffolk	1,276	3,178
Sullivan	692	4,377
Tioga	1,061	4,561
Tompkins	2,308	3,419
Ulster	2,000	8,838
Warren	15	2,451
Washington	2,303	5,718
Wayne	365	5,828
Westchester	5,735	4,764
Wyoming	89	3,009
Yates	672	3,144
Total	125,968	290,329

COUNTING THE VOTE.

Sixth Day's Proceedings of the New-York Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors met at 11 A. M., yesterday, and continued the counting of the votes of the City and County of New-York. Mr. COMAN presided, and the following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Cody, Welch, Plunkitt, Mitchell, Wettmann, and Reilly.

The following is the result of yesterday's canvass:

SIXTH WARD.

Dist.	Governor. Woodford.	Governor. Hoffman.	Mayor. Lech.	Mayor. With.	Mayor. Hall.	Controller. Tappen.	Controller. Conolly.
1	18	110	22	104	22	106	
2	42	209	101	207	41	208	
3	30	149	47	132	46	131	
4	7	62	20	49	22	49	
5	1	112	35	93	35	82	
6	6	156	33	129	37	126	
7	23	140	30	126	15	129	
8	22	214	62	185	28	190	
9	11	252	68	223	62	220	
10	1	128	71	82	70	82	
11	4	104	24	141	23	141	
12	10	112	24	80	41	80	
13	2	73	22	65	31	66	
14	3	15	4	17	4	17	
15	15	204	19	204	..	219	
16	7	60	15	62	14	62	
17	8	57	7	57	6	61	
18	1	56	19	42	..	42	
19	1	62	1	62	..	62	

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Governor. Woodford.	Governor. Hoffman.	Mayor. Lech.	Mayor. With.	Mayor. Hall.	Controller. Tappen.	Controller. Conolly.
1	25	97	49	74	29	96	
2	34	256	103	182	..	186	
3	62	400	212	207	..	..	
4	33	179	111	49	103	52	
5	23	81	23	39	34	39	
6	79	207	153	123	141	144	
7	62	193	120	131	113	132	
8	35	246	170	220	110	122	
9	37	246	132	154	112	152	
10	34	169	133	91	53	70	
11	15	283	107	203	..	170	
12	45	282	117	203	98	271	
13	62	325	120	197	119	198	
14	71	166	109	128	68	140	

TENTH WARD.

Dist.	Governor. Woodford.	Governor. Hoffman.	Mayor. Lech.	Mayor. With.	Mayor. Hall.	Controller. Tappen.	Controller. Conolly.
1	69	225	121	175	108	182	
2	71	223	68	204	60	206	
3	38	126	68	128	66	128	
4	74	248	74	242	79	247	
5	17	118	111	106	69	106	
6	12	248	110	212	91	220	
7	69	214	104	184	82	202	
8	37	127	61	114	64	113	
9	26	147	111	109	112	110	
10	61	157	72	144	67	152	
11	12	107	77	102	7	102	
12	32	87	48	102	8	102	
13	116	123	109	130	128	128	
14	69	183	114	212	68	212	

The vote of the Sixth, Fourteenth and Tenth Wards was canvassed, Mr. CODY acting as canvasser of the two former, and Mr. WELCH of the latter, and in almost all instances Democratic majorities were announced, the only exceptions being in the Fifth, Ninth and Ninth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward, where the vote was in favor of LEDWITH over HALL. The only disturbed sounds were made by the dissatisfied voices of the hangers-on and unrewarded friends of the Ring, who crowded the corridors of the Court-house, and were clamorous for their wages, no doubt hardly earned. In the Third and Eleventh Districts of the Fourteenth Ward there was no return for Controller, and in the three wards canvassed the following irregularities occurred: Blank for Governor, 27; for Mayor, 28; and for Controller, 29, and several scattering and defective votes.

At 1½ P. M., on motion of Mr. PLUNKITT, an adjournment took place till 11 A. M. today.

ILLINOIS.

The Congressman Elected—A Largely Republican Legislature—The Senatorial Contest—Some Names Mentioned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

We have at length obtained what appears to be reliable information in relation to the doubtful Congressional districts of this State. Gen. HAWLEY is elected in the Fourth by less than 50 majority, as it now stands, and Col. MOORE in the Seventh by about 600. Gen. FARNSWORTH, in the Second, who had nearly 15,000 majority two years ago, goes in by 1,800 majority over STOUGHTON, the Prohibition candidate; but, as the Democratic candidate has 2,800 votes, he is in a minority of over 800. Mr. INGERSOLL, in the Fifth, is beaten about 2,800 by both the other candidates. In 1868 his majority was 7,800. In the Eighth, ROBINSON's majority is small—less than the number of votes received by the Prohibition candidate. The "member elect" in that district—Hon. JAS. C. ROBINSON—is one of the ablest men belonging to the Democratic Party, much abler than his Republican opponent. I see that the *Tribune* of this city, is claiming that Col. MERIAM was defeated because he is a protectionist, and that the Republican revenue reformers of the district voted against him.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of the State is strongly Republican in both branches. The election, however, presents many curious results. Macoupin County, for instance, which has been hopelessly Democratic ever since the days of Old Hickory, elected two Republicans to the Legislature. But they have had a local quarrel in that county, which probably accounts for it. La Salle, supposed to be good for from one thousand to twelve hundred Republican majority, elects the entire Democratic ticket, including four members of the Assembly, and the Senator for that district. There are some "Independent" members in both Houses, mostly Republicans.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Senatorial question promises to be an interesting and exciting one. Mr. YATES is emphatically laid on the shelf. Nobody speaks of his re-election. Gov. OGLESBY is making a determined push for the position, and is backed by influential friends. Gen. LOGAN, too, is supposed to be anxious for the post. He is bitterly opposed by the Democrats, and the indications are that an attempt will be made to unite the anti-Logan Republicans and the Democrats on some candidate. Gov. PALMER is spoken of, and would be more generally acceptable to the people than any other man; but the voice of the people may not be very potent in the election of a United States Senator.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic majority on Congressman in the First District of Arkansas is about 2,000. In the Second District, the Republicans have 4,000 majority. The Third District is still in doubt. The State Senate will contain twenty-one Republicans and five Democrats; the House fifty-two Republicans and thirty Democrats.

The St. Louis *Democrat* claims that at the late election in Missouri, 88,000 Republicans voted for BROWN, and 85,000 for MCCLURG, and that 88,000 Democrats voted for BROWN, and 5,000 for MCCLURG. The full registered strength of the Republicans was 120,000, and that of the Democrats 78,000. Of this number, 10,000 Republicans and 20,000 Democrats did not vote for Governor. The *Democrat* further claims that the entire strength of the Democrats in the State, including the disfranchised, cannot exceed 116,000, which would give the Republicans, if united, a majority of 14,000, and that this majority will be largely increased by immigration before another general election two years hence.

The Schenectady *Star* reports that Rev. SAMUEL MCKEAN, who, by running as independent candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District, secured the defeat of the regular Republican candidate, was told by a friend since the election that he "had heard that he had been up Salt River;" "but Mr. MCKEAN at once replied, "Oh, no; that is a mistake. I did not go myself, but I sent a man."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commonwealth* concedes the election of the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of that State by seventeen majority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jacob Cohen's Party.

The New Tammany Hall Democratic Reform Association, of which JACOB COHEN is Chairman, advertised that the ward Committees of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards would hold meetings last evening, at their several head-quarters. But it was only in the Tenth and Twenty-first Wards that any measures of the party were held.

In the Tenth Ward "the party" consisted of a good old Dutchman who presented our reporter with a set of resolutions which he had just completed. The substance of the resolutions is that N. T. H. D. R. Association had "sworn, without fear, withdrawn the nomination of Judge LEDWITH for Mayor, in favor of the whole Tammany ticket which we have done our utmost to elect.

Resolved, We having spent our time and money without receiving any compensation of either party or candidate, on the principle of Democratic reform, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we claim our rights of being recognized by the Democratic elect, and place such true Democrats of our ward into position where the public at large will be benefited by it.

The resolutions ended by proposing JACOB himself for Police Commissioner.

The party in the Twenty-first Ward passed resolutions to the effect that only for their exertions the Ward would have given a clear majority for LEDWITH, and as Mr. COHEN had spent his money freely in the Ward, they would stand by him, and would demand of Messrs. HALL, SWEENY, TWEED and CONNOLLY that JACOB COHEN be appointed to the vacant Police Commissionership.

Judge Connolly.

Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, the present Register, is to be read out of Tammany on a charge of voting for LEDWITH. When the "Big Judge" deposited his ballots, they were dipped in red ink, and, when examined by the canvassers, it appeared that he had voted for his old friend, Judge LEDWITH. This is deemed a heinous offence by the Ring, and it is believed that no more Tammany nominations will fall to the lot of the Register. Affidavits are now in existence, based upon this infringement of the secrecy of the ballot-box.

Gen. Butler's Views on the Alabama Claims.

The following correspondence has passed between Gen. B. F. BUTLER and some citizens of Boston:

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1870.

To the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, M. C.:

The undersigned, desirous of hearing your thoughts as to the relations between this country and Great Britain, and especially feeling that the recent speech of THOS. HUGHES, Esq., should not be unanswered, respectfully request you to give your views of the *Alabama* claims and the Fishery question at such early date as shall suit your convenience.

This letter is signed by George B. Upton, Charles B. Hall, Isaac Livermore, George F. Satterlee, Charles L. Woodbury, Patrick Donahoe, John D. M. Williams, Lyman Nichols, Danforth, Boudder & Co., and others. The following is Gen. BUTLER's reply:

LOWELL, Nov. 18, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: The honor conferred by your note expressing a desire to hear my views upon the *Alabama* claims and the fishery question, now pending between England and this country, is gratefully acknowledged. I confess to some embarrassment, because a publication purporting to express, in the form of a reported conversation, my views upon these questions, has been very extensively circulated. I need hardly say to gentlemen of your discrimination that that publication was wholly unauthorized by myself, and contained opinions, to give a short phrase, that I published, had been misunderstood and were correct in all respects. I could hardly conceive that any one would have doubted it, when from the further upon my lips, especially in the phrase which was attributed to me. While many of the ideas are those that I have expressed in private talk with my friends, the publication is evidently the production of some reporter who, hearing of such conversation, has unwarrantably taken to give to the public, to my injury, as much of it as he could remember, attending to his comprehension.

As you may have observed, I am under engagement to deliver an address in Music Hall on Wednesday, the 23d inst., upon topics quite similar to those suggested in your note, which address I intend should be my last word on the subject of our political parties. Being called away by public duty, I have not time to put my views in another form. Therefore I venture to request you to accept the lecture in Music Hall as my answer to the request in your note. Indeed, this course will have some advantages. As the audience of a lecture-room is entirely independent, no one will be committed to any views that may there be expressed, except

Yours, very sincerely, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"THE HUNCHBACK" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES' most frequently acted play—the play that has stirred the hearts of lovers more than, with one exception, any other in the modern repertory—was excellently placed on the stage last night, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. The performance was designed more particularly for the first appearance this season of Miss ADELINE ETHEL, and although the choice was a bold one, its results were unequivocally satisfactory to a numerous audience. *Julia* is, perhaps, the most difficult serious part written for a heroine in the last fifty years—at least for the English theatre—and it would be strange, indeed, if any performance of it could be praised without qualifications. Miss ETHEL did herself much credit in her present attempt, and if her success was not altogether a "pyramidal" one, there was not lacking that honorable effort which always leads to happy results. Rome was not built in a day. Struggles are always needful to worthy consummations, and, as Master *Walter* says:

"What merit to be dropped on fortune's hill?
The honor is in climb it."

Let us join with this the opinion that in several scenes Miss ETHEL acted last evening with singular grace and feeling. She has definite ideas of all she undertakes to do, and in many instances her performance is entirely equal to her conception. The difficult parts of the drama are, however, not to be entirely mastered without that practical experience which true votaries of their art are certain with time to attain. *Julia* will become one of Miss ETHEL's most effective impersonations, and already it fairly challenges admiration in several important particulars. Mr. HARKINS is a little too good-natured and equable in temperament to fill out our ideal of *Master Walter*. A man so physically favored as Mr. HARKINS is unlikely to realize the bitterness which underlies and constitutes the speech and behavior of *Master Walter*. Mr. DE VERE deserves credit for his *Sir Thomas Clifford*, but is unsuited to the part, and Mr. DAVIDGE's *Fathom* is conventionally acceptable. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT is vivacious in *Helen*, and if we can say little more in praise of her performance, it is not for lack of the lady's vigorous exertions. The stage was capitally set last night, and "The Hunchback" was so well received as to warrant the belief that, if put up, it will draw several good houses.

OLD COMEDY AT WALLACK'S.

The repertory of old comedies, already hibernally drawn from this season, and with most encouraging results, last night contributed to the entertainments of the week at Wallack's, "The School for Scandal." Differing but slightly from the representation of last season, its perfection only affords an opportunity for a renewed expression of hearty admiration. It would be hopeless to seek a more symmetrical performance, and almost impossible to witness one in which individual talent is so fully displayed. Few renderings, even at WALLACK'S, supply as strong evidence of absolute completeness. Let none familiar to us places in a brighter light the sterling qualities of Mr. JOHN GILBERT. Mr. GILBERT's personation of *Sir Peter Teazle* is not merely artistic, but it is thoroughly appreciable. The first scene with *Lady Teazle*, his interview with *Sir Oliver*, and the passages previous to the discovery of *Joseph's* guilt, are as affective as the worst and roughest acting frequently happens to be. Mr. FISHER's picture of *Charles Surface* is capitally conceived, and very finished. Mr. STODDART has less room for exaggerating the comical machine of *Crabtree* than less respected plays give him, and hence a most satisfying delineation. Mr. WILLIAMSON's command of the costumers' art is once more shown in *Moses*. The leading ladies in the distribution are held in as agreeable recollection as the artists whose names have gone before. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES embodies *Lady Teazle* with mingled *naïveté* and subtleness of the transformed country miss, and passes from the lighter business of the stage, illustrated before the catastrophe, to the feeling of the self-denunciation and the dignity of the reproof with consummate skill. The Mrs. *Candour* of Miss RESTARICK is even better than many of her most approved efforts, for the same reason mentioned as bettering the impression of Mr. STODDART'S. The novel points of the performance last night were the *Charles Surface* of Mr. CLARKE and the *Sir Oliver* of Mr. BROUGHAM. Mr. CLARKE surprised to most pleasingly by an easy recitation of a character which we almost feared he lacked the lightness of hand to fill. He was deficient neither in variety, spirit, or naturalness. Mr. BROUGHAM's sketch of the Indian nabob contrasting strongly with that of *Sir Peter* was somewhat unsympathetic and hard. "The School for Scandal" will be repeated to-morrow. To-night "The Rivals" will be represented.

Musical.

MISS NILSSON AND MISS CARY.

Miss NILSSON, previous to singing in Brooklyn to-morrow, will be heard in New-Haven to-night. It is a matter of some difficulty to select from the Boston journals a passage which does not boast that that town "will prove, as it has often done before, the most liberal patron of true merit," but one of the daily journals finds room for the announcement following. It says: "It is rumored that Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY is about to break her engagement with Mr. STRAKOSCH, owing to certain infelicities which exist between them in the way of business relations. It is said that she will be able to do this without forfeit by contracting a matrimonial alliance—that event having been anticipated by the terms of the original contract. Dr. HUNTER, of Philadelphia, is said to be the fortunate man."

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Probable Designs of the Convention of State Governors—Will the Control of the Commission be Assumed by the National Government—Sketch of the Origin and Work of the Present Body.

To-morrow (Wednesday) the Governors of the various Western States meet in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures ought to be adopted in order to induce a greater proportion of immigrants to locate in the West than are now generally disposed to do so. It is known that Secretary HAMILTON FISH, some time ago prepared the draft of a convention proposed to be entered into between the United States and the several European Governments for the better protection of steerage passengers while at sea; and it is altogether probable that this will also be a subject for deliberation by the Convention of Governors. It cannot, of course, be stated as a certainty that there is any other object in view by the Governors than the one which ostensibly calls them together; but there is an impression existing that the Convention is a preliminary step toward the petitioning of Congress to assume entire control of immigration, in which event the present State Commission will in all probability find itself shorn of its powers, and its place substituted by a body of National Government appointees. The action of Congress in this respect, if affirmative, will be based on the constitutional provision "to regulate commerce." It will probably be maintained that passengers from foreign ports are in such sense the subjects of commerce, and that taxes imposed on them, and exacted as a prerequisite to their landing, are regulations of commerce; and that passengers from foreign ports, after their arrival in a home port, but before landing, are imports. It is not proposed here to discuss the constitutionality of these questions, but simply, in view of a possible contingency, to give a short history of the present Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and a general summary of what they have done to increase immigration, and to aid the foreigner after his landing on our shores.

The great bulk of immigration from Europe to the United States, as is well known, is made up of Irish and Germans, and the vast numbers of these who annually come to this country have made the interest of immigration one of the most important with which we have to deal. Thirty years ago the extortions and frauds which, in all the foreign ports, then rapidly could invent or suggest, were daily practiced on the poor immigrants, created a demand for a reform in the system, which should render it more in consonance with an enlightened and philanthropic spirit. These extortions made legislation for the protection of immigrants the only possible remedy. The City authorities, and especially the Almshouse Commissioners, endeavored to have concentrated in their own hands the right to provide the necessary remedies, but their sphere of action being confined to the City limits, it was finally impracticable to put this power into their possession. On the other hand, there were numbers of leading and public-spirited citizens, journalists, merchants, influential members of the Chamber of Commerce, and philanthropists, who, being impressed with the necessity of such radical change and a more liberal legislation for the benefit of the immigrant, were opposed to the action of the City officials. Among the most prominent of these were Thurlow Weed, Robert B. Minturn, Archbishop Hughes, Andrew Carrigan, Leopold Bierwirth, George H. Penner and Controller Ewen. By their exertions the Legislature, in 1847, (May 5,) was prevailed upon to pass an act creating the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. Public opinion had been aroused to the necessity of such a movement, and the measures proposed by the Common Council in lieu of it were deemed altogether insufficient. The Chamber of Commerce discussed the matter, and almost unanimously pronounced against the proposition of the City Council and in favor of special legislation. The matter did not assume a definite form, however, until early in the session of 1847, when Mr. JAMES W. MITCHELL wrote a most forcible letter to the Albany *Evening Journal*, then edited by Mr. THURLOW WEED, in which he demonstrated the absolute necessity of legislative action. Mr. WEED had long been the immigrant's friend, and had done all that lay in his power, both through the columns of the *Journal* and in his own individually, for their better protection, and he heartily coincided in the views set forth by Mr. MITCHELL. The Common Council, meanwhile, endeavored to block the movement of the citizens by urging the Legislature to pass a law framed in its own interest, which had for its ostensible object the protection of immigrants from fraud and imposition, but which was really designed to give it control over the whole subject. This the Common Council managed to get through the Assembly, but when it came to the Senate it was met by another bill, designating the Commission for 1847 as some of the real friends of reform, and its passage was prevented. While these two bills were in the Senate, a public meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was called at the old Tabernacle in Broadway, (March 25, 1847,) over which Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR presided. Here, in the proposed measures were discussed, Messrs. Tredwell Bradish, Alderman Purdy advocating the Common Council bill, and Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, Moses H. Grinnell, James B. Nicholson, Andrew Carrigan, John McKean, and George W. Blunt sustaining the other one. The meeting finally adopted, by an overwhelming majority, the bill in behalf of the People's bill, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to proceed to Albany and press the passage of that measure: Mortimer Livingston, James Lee, Andrew Carrigan, George Montgomery and Theodore Sedgwick. These names alone are sufficient to show how deep was the interest felt in behalf of the poor immigrant. At Albany the people's measure found also a devoted friend and advocate in the person of Mr. THURLOW WEED. This gentleman had to bear a deal of abuse from the politicians of that day because of the firm stand he took with regard to the measure. Speaking on this subject, not many years ago, Mr. WEED said: "For an effort made to reform these great wrongs, I encountered the combined hostility of the 'scalpers;' was threatened with personal assaults, and delivered with libel suits. On one occasion, I was required to appear, on the same day, before seven Magistrates in seven different and distant towns." The bill was passed, however, May 5, 1847, and still remains the law of the State. The first Commissioners appointed under it were Gerrian C. Verplanck, James Boorman, Jacob Harvey, Robert B. Minturn, William F. Havemeyer and David C. Colden. The law gave to this Commission a general supervision of the sanitary condition of passengers on their arrival, and in case they find among them "any lunatic, idiot, deaf, dumb, blind, maimed or infirm person, or persons above the age of sixty-years, or widow with a child or children, or any woman without a husband, and with child or children, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, or who from any attending circumstances are likely to become a public charge, or who, from sickness or disease, arriving at the time of departure from the foreign port, are, or are soon likely to become a public charge"—then they are to report the same to the Mayor, whose duty it is thereupon to require a bond to be issued out by the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel bringing such passengers, conditioned "to indemnify and save harmless the Commissioners of Emigration, and each and every city, town, or county within the State, from any further cost or charge" which may be incurred for the maintenance or support of such person or persons. The law fixed the amount of commutation money, per head, for each passenger, at $1. It has since been raised, to $2 50 per head, which sum must be paid to the City Chamberlain by the master or commander of the vessel bringing the passengers, within twenty-four hours after their arrival in this port. The Commissioners are vested with the same powers in regard to the administering of oaths, the binding out of children with consent of parents or next of kin, as are

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday (Nov. 21) two legal sales were made at the Exchange by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, both under the direction of GRATZ NASSAU, Esq., referee, as follows: Lot No. 72 Bank-street, near Bleecker; sold to CHRISTIAN SCHLAWER for $14,500. The lot disposed of is 26 by 76, and the building upon it, it was stated, rents for $60 per month. The sale was made subject to a mortgage of $8,000, sold. The second transaction comprised four lots on the south-east corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, which were sold to Mr. CORNELIAN for $25,000. The mortgages foreclosed in the action in question amounts to $8,677.

The above were all the transactions effected. The following legal sales were adjourned to the days named: By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, five lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue; adjourned to Nov. 28. By the same firm, one lot on the west side of Eighth-avenue, 75 feet north of Ninety-fourth-street; adjourned to Dec. 19. By JAMES M. MILLER, a four-story brown-stone House and lot on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; adjourned to Nov. 29.

Today, at the Exchange, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will offer a large number of lots, located at Stadt Wertemburg, in Genesee County, also, valuable property both in this city and Brooklyn. JAMES M. MILLER will dispose of the leasehold premises on East Houston and second streets, while in addition one or two Supreme Court sales will be made by other auctioneers. At the Brooklyn Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, in that city, J. COLE will sell fifty-six lots, all well located. This latter sale will, without doubt, draw together a large attendance of buyers. From present indications today will be the only one of the week marked by any special activity.

Exchange Sales—Monday, Nov. 21, by Roberts & McGuire.

NEW-YORK.

House and lot No. 75, n. s. of Bank-st., near Bleecker-st., 16ft 2in x 36; subject to mortgage of $14,000 & int., a. e. corner 8th-av. and 19th-st., size 25.11 x 100 15,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Division and Suffolk sts., n. w. corner, 49.2x22.7x irg.(x.0x74.3, hs. and la. $35,000
Goerck-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broome-st., 22x100, h. and l. 10,000
Springst., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 20x70, h. and l. 2,000
20th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., thence s., 20x92, h. and l. 9,000
2d-st., n. s., 225.3 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.10x84.9, h. and l. 22,000
34th-st., n. s., 224 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24x98.9, h. and l. 55,000
45th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4 25,000
50th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100 25,000
86th-st., n. s., 341.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.5 6,000
41st-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5, h. and l. 30,000
41st-st., n. s., 424 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17.4x100, h. and l. 17,000
80th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50x102.2 4,300
116th-st., s. s., 370 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12x100.11 (¼ part) 5,000
119th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10 .....
118th and 119th sts., centre line, 170 ft. e. of 1st-av., 32x94.4x irg. 12,000
116th-st., n. s., 464 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.11x7.8x irg. .....
116th-st., s. s., 369 ft. w. of Avenue A, 72x100.10, h. and l. 36,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. w. of 41st-st., 21x65 31,000
Madison-av., w. s., 81.4 ft. n. of 49th-st., 19x98, h. and l. 48,000
1st-av., w. s., 69.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 20x100 4,000
4th-av. and 59th-st., s. e. corner, 75.8x100 17,000
8th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., 24.8x100, h. and l., ½ part 30,000

Lease Recorded.

New-Bowery, No. 30, 5¼ years, per year $1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn

Court and State sts., n. e. corner, 20x80 ..... $16,250
Douglass-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x1.4x100 8,800
Elliott-place, e. s., 191 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100 8,800
Elm-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of Centre-st., 20x100 7,100
Floyd-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Tompkins-av, 20x100 8,000
Macon-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av, 100x100 8,000
Newton road, n. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x 3,200
Newton road, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x 3,400
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 201 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x94 10,000
Union-st., n. s., 18 ft. e. of Smith-st., 18x98 2,250
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 7,700
De Kalb-av., s. s., 79 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 19x99 10,000
Fleming-av. and Canton-st. s. e. corner, 22x100; M. H. Q. 5,800
Howard and Putnam-avs., n. w. corner, 20x80 3,600
Putnam-av., s. s., 121 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100 600
Underhill-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of St. Mark's-av., 20x100 6,200
Block bounded by 6th and 7th avs., 8th and 9th sts., 56 lots 27,000
7th-av. and 6th-st., s. w. cor., 200x247.10 25 lots .....
3d-av., w. s., 60 ft. w. of Warren-st., 20x80 9,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Courtlandt.

Albany post road, w. s., adjoining Wm. Underwood's, 50x125 ..... $1,050
Lewis landing, n. s., adjoining Stephen Tice's, 50x250 400

Greenburg.

Broadway, e. s., 149 ft. n. of Cochrane-av., 120x130 ..... $3,000
Cochrane-av., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Broadway, 60x125 .....
Cochrane-av., n. s., 218 ft. e. of Broadway, 2 acres 5,400
Broadway, e. s., 200 ft. n. of Cochrane-av., 100x200 6,000
Mann-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. 38, Storms' map, 50x150 400

Morrisania.

142d-st., e. s., 200 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x200 ..... $800
142d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x100 500
Lexington-st., n. e. s., 80 ft. s. of Robbins-av., 75x75 1,600

Cortlandt.

Post road, w. s., adjoining R. D. Talbot, W. G. Wixon's $14,000

New-Rochelle.

Washington-av., n. s., 506 ft. e. of Webster-av., 80x240 ..... $300

Rye.

Purchase-av., n. s., adjoining M. and C. Purdy, 35x200 ..... $1,000

New-Paltz.

Valentine-av., w. s., 210 ft. n. w. of S. Bassford's, 100x200 ..... $2,500
Valentine-av., e. s., 105 No. 34 P. Valentine Farm, 100x125 2,500
Valentine-av., e. s., 320 ft. s. of Centre-st., 66x116 650
Hoffman-st., e. s., 220 ft. n. of Kingsbridge road 50x134 300

Yonkers.

Ashburton-av., n. s., 255 ft. e. of Warburton-av., 25x100 ..... $1,800
Atherton-st., w. s., 327 ft. n. of Wells-av., 50x74 2,000
Parker-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Vineyard-av., 25x100 250

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank-st., s. s., S. Melville to J. Gormley, 22.8x96.6 ..... $2,000
Center-st., e. s., 40 ft. e. of Littleton-av., 22x100 400
Garden-st., n. s., 100 ft. from Railroad-av., 26x106.9 2,000
Garden-st., n. s., 350 ft. from Mulberry-st., 26.8x100 2,000
Belmont-av., w. s., 580 ft. s. from Sidney-st., 20x100 600
McWhorter-st., e. s., 97 ft. s. from Kinney-st., 120x100 3,300

Orange.

Hall and Prince sts., n. w. corner, 100x206.9 ..... $14,000
Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x104 1,625

Weehawk.

Lincoln-av., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Berkley-st., 60x100. $7,000

Jersey City.

Clerk-av., w. s., 181 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 50x100 ..... $6,000
Clerk-av., w. s., 181 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 50x100 .....
Montgomery-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Manhattan-av., 25x100 3,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 199 ft. n. of 8th-st., 14.6x100 ..... $3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 189 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

PURCHASE A HOME.—WE ARE OFFERING for sale three dwellings, nearly new, ranging from $12,000 to $20,000, in the most desirable parts of this City, at reduced valuation. Full particulars in regard to the above at our office.
WARD & GODES, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED real estate; mortgages usually called 7 principals only deals with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A four-story, first-class brown-stone high-basement House, 25x60, situated on 5th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SNUG THREE-STORY brick house, in good order, with modern improvements, and in pleasant neighborhood. Possession immediately. Apply on premises, No. 221 East 86th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON MID-ST., 100 FEET west of Broadway, a first-class four-story and basement high-stoop house; 20 feet front by 56. Inquire at T. WELLS, No. 20 West 22d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A CHEAP HOUSE.—EXCELLENT LOCATION—The three-story high-stoop house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; modern improvements; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or address, for terms, to R. S. KELLOGG, No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A farm and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 12th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Richard S. Field, of Princeton, N. J. This beautiful country-seat is widely known for its collection of rare trees and shrubs, the finest variety of plants and its splendid evergreens; hedges. There are twenty-nine acres of land. The house is of stone, with parlor, dining-room and library on the first floor, five chambers and a spacious hall on second floor, large living-rooms attached, bathrooms, hot and cold water, &c., servants' rooms and garret above. There are two gardeners, warm and cold, green-house, gardener's house and all other out-buildings. On one part of the property is a frame building in the rear, which might be used and may be rented without for summer use; the remainder is the family occupying the place. The grounds are in excellent order, particularly it be has some in mind, no more elegant or refined home could be found. Photographs and particulars at HOMER AUGHAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY ESTATE AT Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn., the property of the late A. G. Sherman, was occupied by his family years—is now offered for sale. This includes 12 acres, (being 42 by 80,) mansion, root and cupola; conservatory, garden of two acres, large orchard and grapery; cloth Out-buildings, large shade trees. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight miles of rail by 12 will be sold on easy terms. Apply to the premises, or address, for particulars, prices, &c., Apply to the owner, No. 18 West 40th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 8 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated and healthy, within 1 to 2 hours' ride of New-York, for sale low. Also, cottages and lots to let for the season, or year, by BLACK WELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cole sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BELL & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
Office, No. 11 Pine-st.
(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)
On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
(Unless postponed on account of bad weather,)
POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY STELAY.-(Central Park.) MIDDLE-AV.-WEST AND 97TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and fronting the GRAND 70th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as the choicest on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 97th-st., 86th and 70th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Belgian or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. cars are running up as far as 86th-st.

The block is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the MARIN-RESERVOIR, only equilibrium of UNIVERSE. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The STYLE is indicated by surrounding property. Terms, $1,000 down, on any lot and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every year, is REPAYABLE, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 70th-st., before the MARIN-RESERVOIR, only equilibrium of UNIVERSE. FASHIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Persons wishing to buy the RIVER property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers.
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 20 Pine-st.
BY BARNES & MILLER, REFEREE—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EASTHOUSTON AND 2D STS.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d-st., known as No. 294 East Houston-st., and No. 24 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side. Term or Lease, two lives in being the Wykoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1866, at a rent of $180 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ISAAC DAYTON, deceased, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1870, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-eighths in fee of the lot 50 by 100 on the south side of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 2 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.—A TWO-Story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, 44 inches compartments, north side Houston, 250 feet east of 6th-av., will be sold, subject to $4,000 mortgage, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway.
RICHARD O. BERMISH, Referee.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
W. H. NEWCHOPER, Attorney.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FIFTY-SIX FULL LOTS, on 1st and 2d avs. and 41st and 42d sts., Brooklyn, E. D., to be sold at auction, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 389 Fulton-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of November, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy issued against the estate of JOHN R. WERNAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one assignee of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal, Messenger.
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK R. KIRTLAND, DWIGHT M. BABCOCK and JOSEPH E. BRONSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy against the estate of said Frederick R. Kirtland, Dwight M. Babcock and Joseph E. Bronson, of the County of New-York of the State of New-York, a citizen of the United States, adjudged on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1870, on the petition of the party named for adjudication of their creditors to be a bankrupt, to pay to or deliver to or transfer any property by them, and to prove their debts and to choose one assignee of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT BURGESS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the bankrupt, praying for the benefit of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate of discharge from all his debts and other provable claims under said act, and that the 23d day of December, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing thereof, and those who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. United New-York, Nov. 19, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS T. DAY and BENJAMIN M. DAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at auction, at the store of said bankrupts, 34 Jay-st., on Friday, 9 o'clock M., as No. 48 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate of said bankrupts, that is to say: 1 lot of ice, 1 safe, 1 stove, 1 ton sumac, 700 pounds hide potash, 1 iron safe, 1 double desk, 1 single desk, 1 long desk, 1 table, 1 stool, 4 chairs, 1 letter-press and stand.
JOHN A. HULL,
Assignee of the estate of Elias T. Day and Benjamin M. Day, bankrupts.
Southern District of New-York, ss.—I authorize and direct the publication of the foregoing notice.
(Signed) ISAAC DAYTON,
Register in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 17, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. E. SUTTUNG, BROWN & CO.
ON THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 11½ o'clock, within the store, No. 52 Cedar-st.
200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
225 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
100 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges (bitter.)
400 full quarter boxes Raisins.
25 bbls. Currants.

ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, Auctioneers—Late KENNY H. LEEDS & MINER.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK P. M., NO. 87 CHAMBERS-ST. A CHOICE, RESERVED STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

E. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF OIL-paintings, engravings, chromos, Nov. 22, at 11 A. M. No. 347 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 8 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December next, on additional one per cent. on Dec. 16. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on selected items. No stocks were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20, 1870.
THE EXAMINATION OF THE Montana Indian war claims of 1867, under the provisions of a recent act of Congress, is now in progress at the office of the undersigned in this city. All parties interested in the same, who have not already appeared, are desired to present their claims or vouchers, with such proof in their support as they may have to submit, either in person or by attorney, without delay.
JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine lithic engravings, showing all the secret organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who desire a healthy offspring, free from physical deformities, sent, free of postage, to any address, in the United States, in sealed or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 2 Middle-st., Albany, N. Y.

THE GLORY OF MANHOOD IS physical and mental vigor. Dr. LAMONT, No. 1 Great Jones-st., treats all private diseases, cures recent and secret weaknesses immediately by entirely new remedies. "The Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," containing important information for all, sold at Hoey's Book-store, No. 1,123 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1870.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1870:
On marine and inland risks $795,619 56
On fire risks 154,501 20
..... $950,120 76
Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1869 .....
Total $1,056,709 56
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1870:
On marine and inland risks $695,716 79
On fire risks 151,548 57
..... $847,265 36
Interest during the same year $185,000 00
Old salvages, &c. .....
Total $1,124,765 64
Losses paid, &c., during the year as above:
Marine and inland navigation $519,150 00
Losses 50,000 00
Five Years' dividend 51,521 40
Return premiums 40,000 00
Re-insurance .....
Agency charges, advertising, printing, stamps 65,891 60
Taxes—United States, State and municipal taxes 34,067 60
Expenses $670,130 60
Balance $454,635 04

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY Nov. 1, 1870.

$800,000 United States six per cent. loan (lawful money)	$808,625 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia six per cent. loan (exempt from tax)	204,128 16
164,000 State of New-York six per cent. loan	164,000 00
100,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage six per cent. bonds	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage six per cent. bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage six per cent. bonds	25,250 00
20,000 State of Tennessee five per cent. loan	20,000 00
2,000 State of Tennessee six per cent. loan	1,000 00
12,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. stock	12,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. stock	4,800 00
10,000 Philadelphia and South-ern Mail Steamship Company, 65 shares stock	4,000 00
201,622 Loans on bond and mortgage, first liens on city properties	201,622 00
$1,559,150 Par. Cost, $1,559,487 34. Mar. ket value	$1,705,625 00
Real estate	85,000 00
Premiums in course of collection	220,671 27
Balance due for agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest and other items due the Company	19,878 47
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, par, $7,300, less, for doubtful value	2,312 00
Cash	168,811 73
Total	$2,202,777 47

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, and Five per Cent. Interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per Cent. on the net earnings of the past year, ending Oct. 31, 1870; certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of profits of the Company, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st day of December, 1870, thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within six years, shall be published for the benefit of the Company, and such as shall then remain unclaimed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

"No certificate of profits issued under the 8th By the Act of Incorporation, shall be valid, unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND, JOHN C. DAVIS, EDMUND A. SOUDER, JOSEPH H. SEAMAN, JAMES TRAQUAIR, HENRY SLOAN, H. C. DALLETT, Jr., JAMES G. HAMILTON, WM. C. LUDWIG, HUGH CRAIG, JOHN D. TAYLOR, GEO. W. BERARDU, WM. C. HOUSTON, H. FRANK ROBINSON, SAMUEL E. STOKES, WM. G. BOULTON, ED. DARLINGTON, H. JONES BROOKS, ED. LAFOURCADE, JACOB RIEGEL, JACOB P. JONES, JAS. B. McFARLAND, JOSEPH WYZE, SPENCER McILVAINE, JOHN B. SEMPLE, Pitts-burg, THOMAS CARAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY HALL, Assistant Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 WALL-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME U. S. INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds, with ample margin.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT ANY POINT IN CHICAGO, DEKOUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JO SEPH, and other points in the Western states.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board.
HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

A SELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, Noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS N. MANGAN, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
Real Valuation of Property $33,146,161
Whole Indebtedness only 863,000
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
AND
GASLIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 52 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, THE PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.
Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in gold, at the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $9,000,000 on a road 276 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $32,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issue on any road in the United States. It was issued for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 16. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best offered in the market.
For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 26 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
90 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the entire issue of bonds; ONLY 40 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $16,000 per mile. Time six and seven years. Interest. We unhesitatingly recommend this security, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1905.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 26 Wall-st.

$100,000.
JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. IMPROVEMENT BONDS.
Interest payable January and July.
For sale by
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals, addressed to Wm. H. Swift, Esq., at Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Wilson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1870, for the sale of $90,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage, dated July 1, 1868. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1870, and the accepted bids will be opened
WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
HARVEY THAYER,

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 44 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of a mercantile business at No. 48 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of
BEECHMAN, CHAMBERLIN & CO.
The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the
DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS.
The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:
GENERAL PARTNERS.—GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, GEORGE A. CHAMBERLIN, both of the City of New-York, and ALEXANDER T. MOORE, of Orange, in the State of New-Jersey.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.—JOSEPH SELIGMAN and WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, both of the City of New-York.
The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH, to wit:
JOSEPH SELIGMAN has contributed the sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and WILLIAM HENRY SMITH has contributed the sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The partnership is to commence on the 19th day of November, 1870, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1872.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.
GENERAL PARTNERS, } GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, GEORGE A. CHAMBERLIN, ALEXANDER T. MOORE.
SPECIAL PARTNERS, } JOSEPH SELIGMAN, WM. HENRY SMITH.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MALLORY & BLACKWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES H. MALLORY will settle the business of the old firm.
JAS. H. MALLORY,
WILSON H. BLACKWELL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of BLACKWELL & MALL

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY FROM AND TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to Antwerp, or safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

SALOON STEAMERS. EXTRA STEAMERS.
Abyssinia....Wed., Nov. 23 Russia....Wed., Nov. 30
India.....Sat., Dec. 3 Iowa.....Wed., Dec. 21
Australia.....Sat., Dec. 10 Acadia.....Wed., Dec. 28
Columbia.....Sat., Dec. 17 Britannia...Wed., Jan. 11
Europia.....Sat., Dec. 24 Russia.....Wed., Jan. 25
Caledonia.....Sat., Dec. 31 Acadia.....Wed., Feb. 8

AND EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PATABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR BELFAST:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Children at REDUCED RATES. Cattle taken at lowest rates.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand, at the Company's offices in
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Algeria, Wednes., Nov. 23 Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 24 Algeria, Wednes., Dec. 14
Cabin, Wednesday, Nov. 30 Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 15
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1 Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 Tarifa, Thursday, Dec. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers sailing on Saturdays.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
Return tickets, $230, gold. Return tickets, $140, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $28, currency.
Return tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, and points on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, Jan. 7
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine):
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $70.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered steamships from PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 22 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
ERIN, Brazier, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 4 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Ansell, Saturday, Dec. 3, 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80; Steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamships appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, Nov. 26, 6 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Dec. 10, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$28
To London.....80 | To London.....32
To Halifax, N. S.....20 | To Halifax, N. S.....15
Tickets also issued to Paris and the principal cities in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin. Steerage.
$135 to $170. $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the voyage.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON THE 2ND AND 17TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 2, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Departure of 26th every month will touch at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting bills of lading, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going direct to Montevideo. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICKLEN.....Nov. 24
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Dec. 8
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail-steamship
FYFER,
Capt. R. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 22 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 11 East River, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 2.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Monday, Dec. 12.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Thursday, Dec. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FIVE STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
BURLEY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 64 and 65 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 12 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWEN, Agent, No. 2 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 440 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known, fast-sailing side-wheel steam-ship
SIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 15 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 158 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer F. W. Ostl will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should not leave New-York without secure the services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, baggage and conveyance of baggage, procuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Sun Alley, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Blank passports, the only authentic documents for travelers, issued by J. B. MONTA, Passport Agent, No. 285 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, WELL-EDUCATED German—Miss, a situation in a first-class German or American family to take care of a child, and would like to give lessons in German; does not speak English. Call or address, for two days, No. 764 8th-av., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW who is a good cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has a willing and obliging boy that she takes with her, and will go for moderate wages; good City references. Call at No. 64 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German or American girl as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; can by highly recommended from her last place, where she lived four years; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WHO CAN JUSTLY and well claim the character, a situation; can bake and boil, and make all kinds of desserts, jellies, soups, &c.; has unexceptionable City references; is not an old person. Call at No. 1,324 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, by a first-class Protestant woman, and an excellent laundress; can do French fluting and every thing in the best manner; has the very best City testimonials. Call at No. 209 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH Protestant as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting, pointing, &c.; no objection to work in an establishment; best City reference. Call at No. 209 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to assist in the laundry, or as waitress in a private family. Call at No. 40 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist with the sewing or to take the charge of children from their birth; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 124 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objection to take care of young children. Address Miss O'NEILL, No. 37 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as baby's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 34 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as waiter or as regular waitress or as chamber work and sewing; leaves her present place on account of the family breaking up house. Call at No. 24 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 251 East 31st-st., between M and M ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl just arrived from Paris, as chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work in a private family; has good references. Apply for two days at No. 248 East 31st-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference. Apply at No. 1,324 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant Frenchwoman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-rate cook in a private family; will do the plain washing; willing and obliging; best City references. Apply at No. 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress and maid to a lady, and to do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, LATELY arrived, a situation as nurse; best reference. Call for two days at No. 703 6th-av., in the ladies' shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 206 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well. Call at No. 402 7th-av.; has best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker in a private family; no objection to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 226 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, with excellent City references; takes care of the silver and dining-room in style. Call at No. 140 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable Protestants; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; can take entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by the bottle; excellent reference. Call at No. 422 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WANTS TO OBTAIN a situation to do young woman as chamber-maid and assist with the mending. Inquire at No. 23 University-place, on Tuesday, between 11½ and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; by a young woman, who can furnish the best City reference. Inquire at No. 722 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing or to a private boarding-house. Inquire at No. 452 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant Frenchwoman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a competent young woman; best of City references. Call at north-east corner of 6th-st. and 1st-av., entrance on 1st-av., up one pair stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 219 East 34th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with the chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 341 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; has lived in the best of families. Call at No. 477 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR chamber-work and sewing; a young American woman; no objection to the country. Call at No. 310 West 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and sewer, or lady's maid; would mind grown children; has lived six years in last place. Call at No. 141 6th-av., corner 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable; she is an excellent family cook; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Call at 220 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best City references. Call for two days at 105 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer; best City reference. Apply at No. 25 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; Rangoon City references. Address B. W., No. 245 2d-av.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature; capital, $200,000; families supplied with honest and reliable help—first-class cooks, chamber-maids, waiters, laundresses and nurses.

NOTICE.—THE MOST RELIABLE COLORed servants are to be obtained at SIMMS' Agency, No. 141 6th-av.; males and females; to all every supply, at short notice.

ATTENTION.—LADIES IN NEED OF A first-class German, French and Irish help of all descriptions, can be suited at No. 130 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL work; reliable, capable and trustworthy; constantly found at No. 308 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

FAMILIES DESIROUS OF OBTAINING first-class servants in every capacity, Protestant and Catholic, should apply at BEDELL'S, 249 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable, sober young man in City or country; is not afraid to work; thoroughly understands driving, and the care of horses, harness and carriages; has gardening and care of furniture; can milk; is willing and obliging; ten years' best City references for character and capability. Address P. A., Box No. 182 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and useful man by a first-class man of long experience; has been used to the management of horses, carriages, &c.; is willing to be generally useful about a gentleman's place; is obliging and of temperate habits; a careful, steady man; best of references from last employer. Apply or address No. 41 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, reliable, young man, who thoroughly understands driving and the proper care and treatment of horses and harness; can milk; is willing and obliging; best of references. Address M. D., Box 236 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of horses, &c.; is a careful and excellent City driver; references; no objection to capability. Address T. C., Box 2,000 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Apply to J. R., at Spingler House.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, (French,) a situation in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 30 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. Address H. C., Box No. 229 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter, or to do chamber-work; has good reference from last place. Apply at No. 147 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., and 7th-av. cars.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the best City references. Call or address No. 18 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 412 East 17th-st., upstairs, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and sewing, or waitress. Call at No. 18 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A COMPetent person of middle age, with reference. Call or address for two days No. 19 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at 206 East 25th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTable woman; ladies' or families; washing done at the lowest market; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 320 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored cook, to go out by the day for parties or dinners. Apply at No. 237 Sullivan-st., top floor, for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady; is competent to superintend household affairs; is a good nurse; family or housekeeper; would take care of an invalid lady; can teach young children; best of references. Call, or address WARNER, Box. 6 and 10 Clinton-place.

HELP WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable, sober young man in City or country; is not afraid to work; thoroughly understands driving, and the care of horses, harness and carriages; has gardening and care of furniture; can milk; is willing and obliging; ten years' best City references for character and capability. Address P. A., Box No. 182 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and useful man by a first-class man of long experience; has been used to the management of horses, carriages, &c.; is willing to be generally useful about a gentleman's place; is obliging and of temperate habits; a careful, steady man; best of references from last employer. Apply or address No. 41 Court-st., Brooklyn.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of horses, &c.; is a careful and excellent City driver; references; no objection to capability. Address T. C., Box 2,000 Times Office.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the best City references. Call or address No. 18 West 13th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPetent person of middle age, with reference. Call or address for two days No. 19 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at 206 East 25th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTable woman; ladies' or families; washing done at the lowest market; best City references. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 320 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored cook, to go out by the day for parties or dinners. Apply at No. 237 Sullivan-st., top floor, for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady; is competent to superintend household affairs; is a good nurse; family or housekeeper; would take care of an invalid lady; can teach young children; best of references. Call, or address WARNER, Box. 6 and 10 Clinton-place.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO HOTELS.—A GENTLEMAN COMING to New-York would like a situation as hotel clerk; has had ten years' experience; has very extensive acquaintance; references; first-class. Address C. T., Boston Post-office, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAREFUL WOMAN, with the best of references, to serve as cook in a private family; she must be willing to assist in the washing, and thoroughly understand her business; only an honest and sober woman need apply. Call at No. 9 West 9th-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, competent men to act as canvassers for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machines. Apply at No. 1,141 Broadway, corner 26th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A PLEASANT-LOOKING, HONest woman, with best of City references, to serve as laundress and chamber-maid in a private family; must be willing to assist in general housework. Apply at No. 13 West 9th-st.

WANTED—A NICE-LOOKING AND NEAT young girl to act as waitress and assist in the housework; good City references required. Apply at No. 13 West 9th-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO DO the washing and ironing in a small family; must have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 2 East 42d-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock today.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFFICE must be intelligent and active. Apply to J. LUTLE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE free of charge. Apply on the premises to CONKLINE & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUfacturers—For sale, the stock and fixtures of a business which has been established forty years, together with a lease of the premises, if desired. Any person wishing to go into the business will find this a good opportunity. For particulars inquire of ROBT. E. STORY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 19th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Stuyvesant-square and other hotels, would take only boarders, to a single gentleman, a large room, best room connecting, with another, if desired; those wishing first-class accommodations may address with name, C., Box No. 126 Times Office.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, en suite, for one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; location between 17th and 24th sts., Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. 48 Lower Post-office.

PARTIES DESIRING SUPERIOR accommodations can secure an elegant suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table, at No. 128 Madison-av., second door above 30th-st. Also, a very desirable room for a single gentleman.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN Orange, N. J., will give to suitable parties a home with handsome accommodations, at $12 to $15 per week; fine stations, convenient to the stations. Address Box No. 4,248 New-York Post-office.

NO. 42 BOND-ST., OPPOSITE GRAND Central Hotel.—Elegant rooms, for gentlemen only; no meals; suite rooms on second floor and two parlors on first floor, front; house heated throughout; prices moderate.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS—Is suitable for an artist, or one or two persons, single gentlemen, or married couple; to be taken together or separately. For particulars, inquire at No. 18 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 148 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SECOND story front, with hall room adjoining, will be rented as suite or singly, or choice of third story back room, with board, in a private family; satisfactory reference required.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of elegantly furnished rooms, on first and second floors; also, single room, for a gentleman. Strictly first-class house.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED Rooms, with or without board, in a private family; No. 6 West 16th-st.; house first-class; highest references exchanged.

A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM, with modern improvements, to let to gentlemen, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 164 East 31st-st.

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ONE LARGE ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, and with all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 20 West 16th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 207.—SECOND FLOOR Front, suite of rooms, furnished and entire third floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS to let with private table; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No. 42 East 21st-st.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 288 6th-av.

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NO. 4 EAST 19TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Furnished second floor rooms en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., an entire floor of handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, without board, in first-class private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S—ONE PARLOR and bedroom to let, with board; No. 226 6th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND TWO children, aged 12 and 6, desire board with people of refinement; terms $32. Address I. WISTAR, No. 163 Broadway, Room No. 5.

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ATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
8TH-AV., CORNER 8TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 60 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 8, 1870. Ladies in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
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(Established A. D. 1836.)
No. 201 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 31 Madison-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 163 8TH-AV. AND 307 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole school. In the most healthy location. Only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

Harmony Teaching. Concert-same Restraint.
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A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, for Boys, Yonkers, N. Y., and Home for young ladies and misses, French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 20th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOCK OF THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term opens Sept. 12. Address for catalogues, REV. J. DALOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF'S YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MOSS and Miss FLORENCE LOCKE, 37 Bleecker-st., New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 22.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y. Beautiful Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. F. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, C. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 3 WEST 16TH-st., English, French, Drawing and Music especially; terms low.

MRS. E. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 171 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 19th-st.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED teacher gives lessons to pupils at their own residences, in the English branches, fortification, drawing, &c. Name on application to DOUGLAS, Station F, New-York.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, and is qualified to teach the English branches, the languages and music, desires a position as governess. Address B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 6th-av., corner 20th-st., and No. 822 8th-av., fund for a circular.
Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons; to learn the Boston dance. Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.
Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 5 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S DANCING

THE TURF.

Great Attendance and Fine Sport at Fleetwood Park—Three Well-Contested Races—Rose Lee and Let Me Be the Winner—The Last Race to be Finished Today.

As the season draws to a close the owners of trotters and jockeys make up all sorts of races to win a little money to carry their horses through the Winter with, and the result is some really excellent contests. Three of these impromptu trots came off at the Fleetwood Park Course yesterday, and afforded a pleasant afternoon's sport for the 300 or 400 interested spectators present. The air was much milder than it had been for some time past, the track was in capital condition, the races were all close and exciting, everybody was in good humor, and the sport was kept up until it was so dark that the horses could not be seen on the backstretch. The trots, three in number, were sandwiched and worked off as fast as possible, the bell ringing almost continually; but at the close, one of the races had to be postponed, and will be finished today.

THE FIRST RACE.

The first race was a match for $400, mile heats, best three in five, between N. M. CREPY's b. h. *Hickey*, and C. H. DRAKE's b. h. *Let Me Be*, the former going to wagon and the latter in harness. Five heats were trotted before the affair was decided, and the struggle in each one was most exciting, *Hickey* was the favorite throughout, and the betting men lost quite a sum of money betting on what they considered a "sure thing." In the first heat *Let Me Be* led all through, *Hickey* breaking very badly—Time, 2:43. The second heat was more closely contested. *Let Me Be* again led off, but breaking on the first turn, *Hickey* went to the front, and rattled past the quarter-pole ahead by three lengths. *Let Me Be* made a good brush and got up a little on the last turn, but again broke, and failing to recover, was beaten only two lengths in 2:44. In the third heat the horses went head and head for the quarter-pole ahead. Before the half was reached *Hickey* broke and fell behind ten lengths. *Let Me Be* trotted very steadily, and came in an easy winner in 2:47. The fourth heat was the best one of the race. The start was an even one, and the pace excellent. It proved too hot for *Let Me Be*, and he left his feet at the quarter-pole, but was quickly down and after *Hickey* in fine style. The latter seemed fresher and stronger, however, than in the first heat, and shaking off the hay horse, came in the winner by three lengths in 2:43. The fifth and deciding heat was won by *Let Me Be*, although CASEY claimed a foul on the first turn. The judges would not allow it, and gave the heat and race to *Let Me Be*. Time of the last heat—2:48.

THE SECOND RACE.

This was for a purse and stake of $300, mile heats, best three in five, and three horses took part—E. SWAN's wh. g. *Snow-bird*, M. BELDEN's b. g. *Hiram*, and P. MANN's s. m. *Rose Lee*. *Hiram* trotted to wagon, and the others in harness. The betting was sometimes in favor of *Hiram*, and sometimes *Rose* had the call. The buyers of pools hardly knew what to do, and were busy hedging all through the race, so that it is likely the pool-box was more to money than any of the betters. All of the heats were closely contested, and the sport was very exciting. In the first heat, *Rose Lee* was first off, with *Hiram* second. On the turn both broke, and *Snow-bird* took the lead, but only kept it to the quarter, when *Hiram* headed, and leading all through, won easily by six lengths, *Rose* being second. Time—2:41. In the second heat, *Rose* again led off, but broke on the turn, and *Snow-bird* led to the half-mile pole, with *Hiram* second. *Rose* there showed a fine burst of speed, and taking to her gait, led off to the finish, winning by a length. Time—2:43½. The third heat was almost a walk-over for *Rose*, *Hiram* and *Snow-Bird* both breaking so badly that they were ten lengths behind at the half-mile pole. *Hiram* finally became steady, and traveled very fast, but could not catch *Rose*, the latter winning by a length clear. Time—2:42½. *Hiram* again fell back at the opening of the fourth heat, and many thought he would be distanced; but he picked up wonderfully, and, catching the others at the three-quarter pole, beat them out on the stretch, winning by three lengths. *Snow Bird* being second. Time—2:42½. In the fifth heat, *Rose* led from the start to the finish, winning the heat and race. Time—2:42.

THIRD RACE.

This was a contest of mile heats for a purse and stake of $200, between T. TRIMBLE's s. h. *Honest Tom*; J. HARLETT's b. m. *Fanny*, and BEN BOLEN's s. g. *Sorrel Jake*. *Fanny* was the favorite before the start at $40 to $10, but failed to win a heat. *Honest Tom* took the first two heats in 2:43½ and 2:45. When JOHN MURPHY got up to drive *Jake* and succeeded in landing him first in the third and fourth heats in 2:47 and 2:44. It was then too dark to continue the race, and the judges postponed the affair until today at 2 o'clock. If the horses should improve as fast in their time today as they did yesterday, and three or four heats should be trotted, *Dexter's* record will certainly be eclipsed. After dark, however, when the judges cannot see the horses on the backstretch the time is apt to improve.

Trotting at Union Course.

There was a match at Union Course yesterday, of two-mile heats, for $500, between H. HOWE's chestnut gelding *Major*, in harness, and L. S. SAMMIS' chestnut horse *Venture*, to a 110-pound wagon. *Major* won the first heat, making the first mile in 2:33 and the two miles in 5:48. *Venture* scored the second two miles in 5:52, but *Major* took the fourth and the race in 5:51, the first mile being done in 2:32½.

On Thanksgiving Day there will be two trots, two running races and a mile race at Union Course.

ALL THE WAY BY WATER.

Arrival of the First Steamer from Shanghai by Way of the Suez Canal—Boisterous Passage—A Voyage of Ninety-six Days.

Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received in this City, that the overdue steamer, the *Magdala*, had passed the Highlands and was steaming up the Bay, and no little anxiety was manifested to have a glimpse at the vessel which was trying the experiment of bringing tea to this port via the Suez Canal. She was found to be a rakish-looking little craft of 549 tons, built at Leith, in Scotland, in 1869, but laden at present with fully 1,165 tons of cargo, consisting of 581,499 pounds of green tea, worth at a round guess $250,000, and thirty-seven bales of silk, valued at $6,000. The tea is of the first crop, and will probably have a ready sale. The *Magdala* is commanded by Captain DAVIDSON, a capital type of the well-educated Scotch seaman, and his first officer, Mr. BARTON, is an Englishman. The crew consists of twenty-seven hands. The time of her run has been beaten several times, she having occupied ninety-six days, while the well-known old vessel, the *Natchez*, with her bluff bows, has made the trip in seventy-six days; and the *Surprise*, Capt. BARDLETTS, has been known to do it under eighty days, which latter time is far from exceptional. The following is the history of her passage: She left Shanghai on the 16th of August; arrived at Hong Kong on the 20th, to coal; left on the 21st; arrived at Singapore on the 29th, and left on the 30th; arrived at Galle (Island of Ceylon) Sept. 6, and left on the 9th; arrived at Aden (south end of the Red Sea) on the 23d, and left on the 25th, and arrived at Suez (north end of the Red Sea) Oct. 4. Encountering a succession of gales she was sixteen days in reaching Suez, instead of six. Leaving Port Said, at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal, on the 14th October, she made for Malta, where she halted a few hours, and proceeded on to Gibraltar, where she took in coal, and left for this port on the 28th ultimo, which she has reached in twenty-four days, making, as before stated, the time occupied in her passage ninety-six days, according to nautical computation, by which the days of departure and of arrival are considered as one day. Our reference to the log is appears that in the Red Sea she had terrible gales from the northward, and labored and rolled heavily.

Coming through the Suez canal no soundings were taken, as the *Jamaica*, a British transport steamer for troops, had just passed through, drawing twenty-four feet, and the *Magdala* only drew twenty-two feet. The speed they went at was invariably half speed, being about five knots an hour. At night they also cast anchor. Four or five other vessels were aground and astern of them, and all went smoothly. The only inconvenience was a delay nine miles from Port Said of some six hours, where a vessel had got athwart the canal. After entering the Red Sea to the arrival at this port the vessel had nothing but heavy head winds and fearful heavy seas.

Since the 14th of November, the officers say, on the Atlantic there has been a succession of hurricanes. The brig *Fury*, of Boston, from Almira to Philadelphia, was spoken latitude 36° longitude west 69° 20'. The only casualty on the trip was the splitting of several sails, in mid-ocean. The Captain believes all so under favorable circumstances, the run from Anjer to here was a speedy five days, and say, as things are, he has had no chance of making a good passage. A sister ship, the *Kate*, built, engined and owned by E. & S. MORTON, of Leith, is due here from the same port, with a cargo of tea, within a week. Whenever these two fast sailing vessels may make, they cannot compete with tea imported by way of San Francisco, for it is now possible to get teas put upon the Chicago or New-York markets in from forty to forty-five days—the water distance from San Francisco to Shanghai being but 4,500 miles, or three weeks' average steaming. The great drawback to these importations is, of course, the heavy land transport. Whether Nicaragua will open to us the portals of Eastern commerce is one of the important questions of the day.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The second of the course of lectures in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes was delivered in the Sunday-school-room of the church last evening by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D. The subject selected was "Man," and Dr. DOREMUS gave a learned view of its constituents and its uses. A large, intelligent, and evidently appreciative audience was present to hear it. Among the most interested of the audience were a number of the deaf mutes.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, LOUISA STRAAP, a native of Germany, twenty years of age, living at No. 119 Leonard-street, was suddenly assaulted at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, by THEODORE YUNGT, also a German, living at No. 233 Norfolk-street, who stabbed her in the breast, arm and back, inflicting severe, but not dangerous, wounds. He immediately fled, but was soon afterward found and arrested by Officer DOHERTY, and was locked up in the Sixth Precinct. The girl was taken to the Park Hospital, where her wounds were dressed, after which she was taken home. It is said that the attack of YUNGT was prompted by disappointed love, as the girl had rejected his addresses.

On Sunday night, Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN KELLY, a son of Mr. JAMES KELLY, who was accused in the Yorkville Police Court on Saturday with breaking into the residence of WM. H. PARK, No. 114 Lexington-avenue, in July, and stealing $1,000 worth of dresses, on a charge of being implicated in the burglary. The prisoner at first positively denied the charge, but yesterday he fully confessed that he was the real and only guilty party. He was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and was remanded for further examination.

Rev. Dr. CATTELL, General Secretary of the British and Foreign Systematic Beneficence Society, will be entertained at breakfast this morning, at the Brevoort Avenue Hotel, by Rev. J. J. Thompson, D. D.; Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A., of Toronto; Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Albany; Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., of Syracuse; Rev. C. S. Mandeville, of Chicago, and others. The question of forming, in all Evangelical churches, societies similar to the one to which Rev. Dr. CATTELL belongs, will be discussed.

Prof. WILCOX, Vice-President of the American Branch of the Universal Peace Union, delivered a lecture last evening before the Sociology Club, at the Cooper Institute, in which he protested against the drift of the peace resolution passed on Saturday night. He combatted the theory of VICTOR HUGO that all existing governments must be overthrown and republics established before universal peace can be had.

Rev. Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME delivered one of the regular course of lectures of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, at their hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, to a numerous audience, a large proportion of which were ladies. The lecture was on Spain, and gave a most concise and, at the same time, highly instructive review of the past and present condition of that country.

The discharged employes of the City, on calling for their pay yesterday morning at the new Court-house, found a notice posted up informing them that gangs from 1 to 26 would be paid yesterday; 26 to 49 will be paid today, and notice will be given when the gangs from Nos. 49 to 70 will receive their money. These men comprise only those discharged from the Department of Public Works, and number nearly 4,000 men. They were loud in their denunciations of the Tammany leaders.

E. W. HART late Pay-master in the United States Navy, has been promoted by Collector MURPHY. Mr. HART was assigned to straighten the affairs of a bonded warehouse, and having performed the task to the satisfaction of the Collector, he was rewarded by instant promotion. Mr. HART was one of the most meritorious pay-masters in the United States Navy during the war.

PHILIP MCGUIRE and JOHN FERRIS, two of the parties who were engaged in the riot in the Nineteenth Ward, on Sunday night, were yesterday arraigned in the Station-house by Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of the injuries which, as is alleged, they inflicted on JOHN BURNS, by stabbing him six times in the head and body with knives.

The ladies of the Suffolk-street German Reformed Church, Rev. FREDERICK BUSCHE, pastor, last evening opened a fair for the benefit of the church building fund, in the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association. This evening there will be interesting exercises at the fair, including popular vocal music by Mrs. MCALLISTER.

ELIZA BRENNAN, eleven years of age, of No. 20 Batavia-street, was assaulted last evening in Park-row by an unknown boy, who struck her on the head with a club, inflicting a very severe wound. She was taken to the City Hall Police Precinct by Officer DONOHUE, and her wound having been dressed she was removed to the Park Hospital.

The second annual concert by the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school, assisted by eminent singers from New-York and Brooklyn, under the direction of Prof. G. F. BENJAMIN, will be given this evening, commencing at 7½ P. M. The programme is one of great attractiveness.

Among the persons confined in the Ludlow-street Jail awaiting sentence for passing counterfeit money, are MICHAEL MONAHAN and PETER MCCLUSKY. In their cell, on Sunday, were found implements evidently intended for use in an effort to escape. The bars of the cell were nearly cut in two.

The first of the drills of the Police Captains took place yesterday, in accordance with the order of Superintendent KELSO, and all the Captains but seven were present. Charges will be preferred against the absentees, and they will be required to make their explanations to the Commissioners.

The ladies of the Colored Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Forty-third-street, make an appeal to the charitable for a Thanksgiving dinner to their 300 orphans, and announce that anything sent to Mrs. JAMES BROOKS, No. 57 Madison-avenue, will be sent to them.

We understand that Mr. JOEL A. FITHIAN, who was appointed in the place of Collector MURPHY, as one of the Commissioners for the widening of Broadway from Thirty-fifth-street to Central Park, resigned the position on Saturday, the 19th inst.

The costs of the Shandley Battalion, 1,500 in number, have been purchased in Boston, and after the Thanksgiving Day parade, will be sold at auction. Gilmore's Band, of Boston, have been engaged, and will be stationed in the centre of the column.

The Deputy Marshals appointed to act during the election have almost despaired of obtaining any pay for their services. Some of them think the money is withheld from them in order to compel them to sell their claims on commission.

The new Court-house and the entrance thereto were thronged yesterday by hundreds of laborers employed by the City, who were endeavoring to collect the claims for work done for the Street Department and Department of Public Works. Some of these claims are fifteen months old.

The third grand annual exhibition of the American Columbarian Society, of fancy pigeons and singing birds, is now being held at No. 202 Chatham-street, New-York. The exhibition is a fine one.

In the New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, No. 46 East Twelfth-street, during the last three months, 545 new patients were treated for eye diseases, and 143 for ear diseases, and ninety-seven operations were performed.

Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., will, we understand, deliver four lectures on his favorite theme, Physiology, before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall, on the Friday evenings in December.

The fountains in the City Hall Park are being rapidly completed. That at the north-east corner is nearly finished. The site for the large one facing the City Hall is prepared, and the stone work will soon be laid.

EMANUEL LOBEN was yesterday committed to the Ludlow-street Jail, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing a bullock, of the value of $95, belonging to GEORGE ALEXANDER, of One Hundredth-street and Third-avenue.

A number of bids for laying street pavements, sewers, &c., which were to have been opened today in the Department of Public Works, were laid over until Wednesday next.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, but transacted nothing but routine business.

The Young Men's Christian Association Rooms will be open the whole of Thanksgiving Day.

Senator CASSERLY has arrived from California, and is stopping at the St. James Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

Alderman HARMAN, of the Thirteenth Ward, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by Officer HERON, of the Central Precinct, for violating the city ordinance regulating personal nuisances. On being taken before Justice WALSH, however, he was discharged for obvious reasons.

The annual election of officers for the Union Ferry Company, was held yesterday morning, and the following gentlemen, all of whom served last year, were chosen: N. B. MORSE, President; HENRY PIERREPONT and CHAS. R. ELLIS, Vice-Presidents. The latter is elected vice Mr. BLUNT, deceased. No other changes were made. CYRUS P. SMITH is still Managing Director, and W. M. DEGRAW Cashier.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the tug-boat *General William Cook*, lying near the Atlantic Dock, was discovered by one of the Dock Squad to be on fire. The alarm was given, and the flames extinguished before much damage was done, but on entering the cabin two men were found almost suffocated by the smoke. On being taken out to the air, however, they recovered.

The Grand Jury in the United States Court was impanelled, yesterday, and charged by Judge BENEDICT. He called their attention specially to the cases of those who are charged with violations of the revenue and tax laws, and told the jurors that it was of the utmost importance that energetic action should be taken in regard to these offenders.

MICHAEL J. SMITH, a boy about fifteen years of age, was convicted, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, of having stolen $60 worth of clothing from the South Congregational Church, and was sentenced by Judge TROY to two years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The Fleet-street M. E. Church is not, it appears, by the statements of the Secretary made on Sunday morning, in as good a financial condition as it might be desired. The current expenses for the present year will be $6,000, while the estimated income is but $5,000.

Justice BOOKLEY, yesterday, sent ELLEN CONWAY to the Penitentiary for six months, for having purloined the silver-ware and clothing of her mistress, Mrs. VAN SCHAIK.

The votes of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards were counted, yesterday, by the Board of County Canvassers and found to be correct in all material respects, as first reported.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and granted permission to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to run wires from Hunter's Point to Columbia-street, South Brooklyn.

We are requested by one of the members of the 126-avenue Baptist Church to say that the form of invitation to the "Lord's Supper" has not been formally changed, as reported in the newspapers.

Mrs. MARY MAGILL was found lying dead on the floor at her residence at the corner of North First and Eighth streets, yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner WHITNEY, and the cause of death was found to be intemperance.

The Brooklyn Woman's Club (an organization akin to the Sorosis of New-York) will hold their third regular meeting this afternoon, in the Mansfield Academy, on Henry-street.

JOHN GOLDBARK brought an action, yesterday, against HENRY MEIKEL in the City Court, to recover $2,000 damages for slander. The jury gave him a verdict for six cents.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, the trial of ELIZA BAUMANN for the killing of her child was concluded. Dr. STONE and Coroner VOLLHARDT were recalled, but no new facts were elicited. CONRAD GERNHAUS, an employe of MENCKEN's bakery, was sent back to prison. His testimony was much the same as that given by Mrs. SCHUTZER on the first day of the trial. The case was then given to the jury, who, after a short absence, returned a verdict of acquittal. The verdict was the result of the inability of Dr. STONE, who examined the body of the child, to swear positively to the cause of its death. The doctor said he supposed the case would never be brought to trial. He had, therefore, not made a complete examination.

A young man from Newark, named JACOB ANDERSON, Jr., has been creating a real sensation in the quiet town of Newton. He went to that village, joined the church, followed his trade as a painter, and courted a prepossessing young maiden named MARIA CONDAR, for about a year. Finally he proposed marriage and was accepted. The day was set for the ceremonies, the bridal outfits were donned, and when the hour for marriage arrived, young ANDERSON coolly sent the widow a note. He said the Newark detectives had shadowed him if they had succeeded in seeing him, and he must put himself out of the way. The story was a fraud, but the suitor has gone, and the widow is disconsolate.

The will of the late Wm. R. SAYRE, of Newark, who recently committed suicide, was admitted to probate yesterday. It gives a property worth $60,000 to his wife and children, with this single stipulation: if they die without heirs the property shall go to the American Sunday-school Union.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Capt. Charles Snyder, unassigned, is relieved from duty on the general recruiting station, Philadelphia. Major E. O. Shepherd, Quartermaster, has been ordered to duty at the headquarters of the Department of Dakota. Capt. David M. Sells, unassigned, is relieved from duty in Indian Agent and ordered to Fort Hall, Idaho. Capt. G. Castle has resigned. Capt. Frederick W. Bailey, unassigned, is honorably discharged.

The United States steam-ship Portsmouth was in Bahia Oct. 20.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 21.—The market for American securities opened quiet and steady, at 1½ P. M., became firmer and more firm. Stocks opened and closed steady, with some firmness about the middle of the day. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 20.	1 P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consols for account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	100¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110¼
Erie R. R. Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRANKFORT, Nov. 21.—United States Bonds steady; 5-20s of 1862 stay quoted at 88¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21, 1 P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened and closed steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9¾d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS.—Lard, 72s. ⅌ cwt., a decline of 6d. Beef, 110s. ⅌ tierce, for new; a decline of 2s. 6d. from the most quotations. Pork was nominally unchanged. Bacon, 58s. ⅌ cwt. Prime Mess, at 74s. P. M. and Bacon at 47s. ⅌ cwt., for Cumberland cut. PRODUCE.—Rosin, 6s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—TALLOW, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt., a decline of 6d. from the opening price. CRUDE LINSEED OIL, Firmer at 32s. 6d. Refined PETROLEUM easier at 1s. 6½d. Rosin, 6s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Spirits TURPENTINE, 27s. ⅌ cwt. Stock in Brown SUGAR, 22s. 6d. Sales, 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 3 Dutch standard, on the spot; afloat easier at 22s.

HAVANA, Nov. 19, via LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 21.—SUGAR firm; grocery, 6½@7½ rials for No. 12, Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE.—On United States, 30 days' sight, in currency, 1¼ ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, ¼ ⅌ cent. premium; 60 days sight, in gold, 5¼ ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 11 ⅌ cent.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—IN STORE—Wheat, 228,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 340,000 bushels; Malt, 8,000 bushels; Peas, 1,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Flour, 24,000 bbls.; Wheat, 194,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 159,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 109,000 bushels; Oats, 67,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Corn, 45,000 bushels. Canal Receipts—About 170 loads Wheat at 12c. to New-York. FLOUR firm; 800 bbls. sold; 100 bbls. Illinois, Baker's, $6 50; 200 bbls. White Indiana at $7 25@7 50; the other sales at the last rates for City Ground. WHEAT heavy and lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring offered at $1 32, with no buyers; sales, 8,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 45. CORN dull; No. 2 Western nominal at 76c.; sales 6,000 bushels new at 70c., 1,000 bushels city at 72c.; 2 car-loads Rejected at 68c., on the track. OATS dull; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 36c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 35c. RYE dull and nominally inactive and nominally unchanged. BARLEY inactive and nominally unchanged. BARLEY MALT quiet and steady. PORK quiet and unchanged.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—COTTON in good demand at 10¼@11¼c. for Middlings; sales, 1,370 bales; receipts, 1,416 bales.

(Advertisement.)

The besiegers of Paris, in point of numbers, barely exceed those who besiege the emporium of our great metropolis, viz.: at No. 512 Broadway. The large stock of hats and caps of the best quality, and the display of rich and reasonable furs at this establishment, account for the run upon it. Genershalmes KNOX, armed at all points with the most approved head-gear, is at all times ready to receive the million.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	Nov. 22.	New-York	Hamburg.
Helvetia	Nov. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Nov. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Nov. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Paris	Nov. 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Nov. 26.	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Paris	Nov. 26.	New-York	Brest.
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 26.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Nov. 26.	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Nov. 26.	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR SAN DOMINGO, RIO AND HAVANA.

Tybee	Nov. 24.	New-York	San Domingo.
South America	Nov. 24.	New-York	Rio.
Columbia	Nov. 24.	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY

For German Mails, via Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Pennsylvania Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
Boston, through by Express	7 A. M.
and New-York Central	2 A. M.; 480, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	
Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
Rhinebeck, Haverstraw	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 A. M.
East, New-Haven way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, all	5 P. M.
Philadelphia, W.	7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
Philadelphia, S.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West, Rail, through to Jersey City, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
Western R. R. to Franklin and Mendville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 21.—Per steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Gen. H. G. Wright, Col. Wilcox and Son, Capt. John, Dr. Bond, R. Hammond and lady, Mrs. H. Bridale and child, R. Bradshaw, S. Fullager, H. Bangs, Capt. Rae, Mr. Thomas, Master Thomas, Master J. J. Raphael, Rev. Mr. Kerr, Mr. Horn, D. Cassell, J. Fourcade, F. Willmore, Miss Rushton, E. J. Munn, J. H. Irving, Miss K. McDonald, L. H. Newton, W. Beard and lady, Mrs. M. Johnston, Capt. Jacobs, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Amos, M. Thompson, J. Campbell, Rev. C. O'Sullivan, Rev. C. O'Connor, J. Lewis and lady, Mr. Lesar, G. F. Wadsworth, G. Bell, Mrs. M. Martin, F. Bennett, Miss R. Bennett, Mrs. W. H. Bates and 2 children.

NOV. 21.—In steam-ship *North America*, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Wm. M. Paul, U. S. N., Abraham Loeb, John Sullivan, Joseph Pickard, Jas. Dennisson, John Donaldson, James Kenney, George Maxwell, John Howland, A. J. Barnett, Miss Barnett and servant, Mrs. Harding and child, Farley M. Johnson, Mrs. Samuel Ellis, M. E. Smith, J. R. Comstock, Gustave Anschutz and servant, Geo. Dilmore, Joseph M. Destin, Wm. B. Noble, Wm. Peoples, Joseph H. Brown.

In steam-ship *German Livingston*, from Savannah.—John Reinter and wife, T. C. McKenna, John Marshland, Miss F. S. Gesmond, H. C. Parmenio, James H. Gill, John McGowan, Charles R. Sowerns, and 2 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and owners of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver the packages entrusted to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

Newspapers for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Herald*, *Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....4:37 | Moon rises...6:07
Sandy Hook...7:26 | Gov. Island...7:54 | Hell Gate...8:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co; Annie Chase, Wilmington, Del.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Tonawanda, Strang, Portland; J. F. Ames, E. N. Fairchild, Tenas, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia.

Ship Essex, Cook, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Georgina, Nickerson, Cadiz, V. H. Brown & Co.; Marietta, Peacock, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; David W. Best, (Br.,) Lockhart, Bristol, E. E. Morgan & Co.; Gazelle, Gardner, Messina.

Brigs D. Trowbridge, Rogers, Portos-Spain, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Mosart, (N. G.,) Tickhoen, Pernambuco, Funch, Edye & Co; Carrie E. Pickering, Torrey, Cienfuegos, E. E. Morgan & Co.

Schrs. Redwood, Gardner, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son; H. A. Ford, Carpenter, St. John, N. B., F. I. Nevins & Son; R. A. DeMatz, Sherbuck, St. Pierre, Mart., E. A. Wakeman & Son.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Nov. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 187 passengers, to John G. Dale. Nov. 12, at 2 A. M., passed W. Bennett, passed steam-ship China, hence for Liverpool; at 4 A. M., passed the yacht Cambria, bound E. Same date, lat. 40 50, lon. 68 25, exchanged night signals with an Inman steamer bound W. 14th, lat. 40 12, lon. 70 30, spoke Cassard, bound E.; 16th, at 11 P. M., 28 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Lonsdale, hence for Liverpool; same date, 8½ P. M., 22 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Leo, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Nov. 9, via Queenstown Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Magdala, (Br.,) Davidson, Shanghai, Aug. 16, with tea to Chas. A. Wright & Co. Had strong winds and heavy head sea to Hong Kong; left that port Aug. 21, had light winds and heavy sea thus far. Aug. 27, lat. 1 N., lon. 104 E., passed the Malacca Straits; 6 do. by Pulo Penang; 12 do. off Point de Galle; had strong northerly winds, with equally weather and heavy head sea; Sept. 19, off Point de Galle, and had sea; Sept. 19 off Point de Galle, and had sea; Sept. 19 off Point de Galle, and had sea; Sept. 19